The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4892. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Anxiety About the Fate of Maximilian.

The British Government has No Official Information.

Another Complication Threatened by the Schleswig Question.

Abolition of Slavery Discussed by Spain.

The Emperor of Russia on His Way to Paris.

The King of Prussia and Bismarck on the Same Tour.

The Emperor of Austria Expected There by the 1st of July.

MAXIMILIAN.

Great Anxiety in Europe Concerning His Fate—The British Government Has No Information.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30—Evening.

The uncertainty of the fate of MAXIMILIAN creates an intense and painful feeling of anxiety throughout Europe.

In the House of Commons to-night Lord STANLEY, in reply to a request for information as to the safety of the Mexican Emperor, said that the Government had received no official information on the subject.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION.

Possibility of New European Complications.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30.

Dispatches received last night from the Continent indicate that a fresh complication, the character of which is not definitely known, has arisen in the Schleswig question.

SPAIN.

Contemplated Abolition of Slavery in all the Spanish Colonies.

MADRID, Wednesday, May 29—Evening.

The Spanish Government is considering the question of the abolition of Slavery in all the Colonies of Spain.

RUSSIA.

Departure of the Emperor for Paris.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, May 29—P. M.

The Emperor ALEXANDER left this city to-day for Paris.

PRUSSIA.

King William and Count Bismarck Going to Paris.

BERLIN, Wednesday, May 29—Evening.

It is stated that King WILLIAM will be accompanied by his Prime Minister, Count BISMARCK, on his visit to the French capital.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of Austria Expected in Paris by the 1st of July.

PARIS, Thursday, May 30—Evening.

It is expected that FRANCIS JOSEPH, the Emperor of Austria, will arrive in this city on the 1st day of July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Fenian Trials in Ireland.

CORK, Thursday, May 30.

The trial of the prisoner CONDON is now in progress before the Special Commission in session here.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30—10 A. M.

Consols opened steady.

American Securities are unchanged.

It is thought that the Bank rate will be reduced ½ ₱ cent.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30—Noon.

Consols have advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., and are quoted at 94⅛ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The following are the current quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅛
Illinois Central Railway shares	76½
Erie Railway Shares	40⅛

LONDON, Thursday, May 30—2 P. M.

Consols have still further advanced ⅛ ₱ cent.

Illinois Central Shares are ¼ ₱ cent. better.

LONDON, Monday, May 30—Evening.

Consols closed firm at 94½ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72¼
Illinois Centrals	76¼
Erie Shares	40

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 29—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅝.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, May 30—Evening.

United States bonds closed to-day at 77¼.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 30—10 A. M.

The Cotton market opened buoyant.

At this hour other markets appear to be unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 30—Evening.

COTTON—The market is firm with more doing. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is quiet and firm. Corn is 6d. better; Mixed Western 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Flour steady at 29s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Wheat—California White 14s; No. 1 Milwaukee 13s. 9d. Oats 3s. 5d. ₱ 45 lbs. Barley 4s. 8d. ₱ 60 lbs. Peas 41s. ₱ quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 30—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is active and firm.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 30—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed strong at an advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market is firm. Pork, 82s. 6d., and Beef 132s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Lard 49s. and Bacon 39s. ₱ cwt. Cheese—Fine American 67s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Refined 1s. 3d. and Spirits 11d. ₱ gallon. Potashes 31s. 6d. Resin—Common 7s. 3d. and Fine 13s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 34s. Tallow 43s. 9d. Clover Seed 42s.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30—Noon.

Sugar steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 34s. 3d. Iron unchanged; Scotch Pigs quoted at 53s. 6d ₱ ton, mixed numbers. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. ₱ ton; Crude Calcutta Linseed, 64s.; Linseed Oil, £40.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is unchanged. Wheat—White California, 14s., and No. 1 Milwaukee, 13s. 9d. ₱ cental. Corn, 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Barley, 4s. 8d. ₱ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 5d.

PROVISIONS—There is little change to report in the Provision market. Bacon is firmer; Cumberland Cut Middles sold at 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork and Beef are firm at the opening quotations. Lard, 49s. for American.

PRODUCE—Common Wilmington Resin has advanced to 7s. 6d.; Fine American steady at 13s. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, May 30—Evening.

IRON—Market closed firmer; prices tend upward; sales of Scotch Pigs at 53s. 6d.@54s. ₱ ton. Sugar unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 29—Evening.

PETROLEUM—Sales of Standard White were made to-day at 42f. 50c. ₱ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Thursday, May 30.

The steamship *St. George*, Capt. SMITH, which left Quebec on the 11th of May, has arrived in the Clyde.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, May 30.

The steamship *Chicago*, Capt. HARRIS, which left New-York on the 18th inst., arrived at this port this morning and sailed for Liverpool.

MEXICO.

Treatment of Europeans Captured by the Liberal Forces.

A communication published in the *Boletin d'Oriente*, the official paper of Gen. DIAZ, under date of Headquarters at Guadaloupe Hidalgo, 27th ult., shows the treatment which the prisoners of war received from the Liberals. The General-in-Chief has ordered that all those who were made prisoners at the battles of Miahuatlan and La Carbonda shall be set at liberty, also those captured in the assault upon Puebla and the Forts of Guadaloupe and Lareto. Among the prisoners were more than 600 Europeans of various nationalities. This disposition, however, does not imply their pardon, but merely permission to reside at such places as they may elect, the General Government reserving the right hereafter to determine finally upon their cases.

More Indian Murders—Movements of Troops on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 30.

A Fort Kearny dispatch, dated the 29th, says that the war on the Platte is fairly begun. Ranches are burned, stock stolen and settlers murdered daily.

Gen. SMITH and staff passed Fort Sedgwick yesterday, *en route* for Fort Phil. Kearny.

Gen. GIBBONS has 200 Pawnee scouts with him. Detachments of the Fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Infantry are camped on the north side of the Platte, opposite Fort Sedgwick. They will leave for Fort Phil. Kearny in a day or two. Other detachments are stationed at different places along the route, some guarding the railroad employes. Troops are also being forwarded to Forts Laramie and Kearny.

Gen. CUSTER is reported as having arrived at Fort McPherson from the South, with his cavalry. Sergt. MARIGAN and two citizens were recently killed on Pole Creek, thirty-six miles from Fort Sedgwick, and three railroad cutters were also killed near Cheyenne Pass.

The Indians line the bluffs on both sides of the Platte River. "SPOTTED TAIL" and a few of his braves are camped at North Platte. His ponies are in splendid condition, and the young men are on the war-path, but he professes peace. Burnt ranches line the road, and fresh graves seem very frequent. There is a general scare along the route. Companies of infantry protect the railroad graders, but the Indians laugh at infantry.

An Omaha dispatch says that a train of nine wagons, which left the North Platte last Tuesday, was attacked by Indians between Beaver and Julesburgh, and all the stock stolen. Another train on the south side of the river was attacked at the same time, and all the stock captured. No lives were lost, and the freight was not disturbed.

A dispatch from Fort Sanders on the 24th, says that JOHN WEST, formerly of WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s line, JOHN PETERS, a Swiss, and a hunter, were killed near by Laramie Station, six miles from Fort Laramie, on Saturday last.

The Indians also ran off 150 head of cattle, but 100 head was retaken by a party of ranchmen.

The Indians, who numbered about twenty-five, then started for a ranch further west.

Arrival of Jefferson Davis at Toronto.

TORONTO, Thursday, May 30.

JEFFERSON DAVIS arrived here on board the steamer *Champion* this morning. He was enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd, and drove to the residence of Major HELLAM, in company with Mr. MASON and Gen. EARLY. He afterward received a number of visitors, and left in the afternoon for Niagara Falls. He will return here for a few days, but intends to reside at St. Catherines.

MONTREAL, Thursday, May 30.

It is reported here and in Ottawa that Hon. D'ARCY MCGEE is not to be a member of the Privy Council under the Confederation.

The military authorities have received information that more field artillery will be sent to arm the forces of Canada.

The trade sales in this city are largely attended by Western buyers. The bidding is spirited, and fair prices are realized.

Complaints Against the Tennessee Militia.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, May 30.

Much trouble exists in Franklin County, caused by the proceedings of BROWNLOW's militia. The citizens held a meeting at Winchester on Wednesday night, at which it was reported that the militia had taken a man named BROWN and shot him dead, and had shot at another citizen. Many persons were said to be hiding to avoid being killed. The President of the United States has been petitioned to protect the lives and property of the people. Should he fail to do this the people are recommended to protect themselves.

The steamboat *General Sigel* was snagged to-day forty miles above here, and sunk in seven feet of water. She was heavily loaded with tobacco and corn. A steamer has been sent to her relief.

Editors' Boat Race at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, May 30.

The first aquatic contest under the auspices of the Eagle Aquatic Association, took place here today. The contestants were GEORGE W. DAVIDS, local editor of the *Daily Eagle*, and A. S. GIDLEY of the same paper. The race was rowed in 14 feet working boats, DAVIDS rowing the *Hattie*, and GIDLEY the *Una*—distance one mile and return. DAVIDS won in 25 minutes 39 seconds. GIDLEY's time was 28 minutes 13¼ seconds.

The Poughkeepsie Ice-boat Association and a number of amateur oarsmen were in attendance.

The Chess Contest—New-York vs. Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 30.

The chess contest was continued this morning between Capt. MACKENZIE, of New-York, and Mr. REICHELM, of this city. The fifth game, which commenced yesterday, was still undecided at 1 o'clock this afternoon, when the game was adjourned until 4 o'clock. Both parties have the same number of pieces, REICHELM having a Bishop in place of MACKENZIE's Knight. The game will result probably as the fourth did, in a draw.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee to-day had a brief session, and examined but one witness, Gen. THOMAS T. ECKERT, late Assistant Secretary of War. The rest of the session of the Committee was spent in discussion. Gov. BOUTWELL does not go to Virginia to-morrow to speak. As has been stated, that announcement was premature.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

The Attorney-General's opinion on the Reconstruction Act has not yet been officially promulgated to the army. Registration is therefore proceeding as heretofore in the various districts where it is in progress.

NO JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Congressman SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, to-day expressed the belief that there would be no July session. Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, and Mr. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, are of the same opinion.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

Messrs. AUGUST, SCOTT and MCFARLAND, Committee of the city authorities of Richmond, appointed to make preparations for the reception of President JOHNSON, telegraphed here to-day that they had engaged rooms for him and his entire suite at the Spotswood, and were ready to formally tender him the hospitalies of the city on his arrival. It is now arranged that he will leave here on the regular mail-boat for Aquia Creek, on Sunday morning, and proceed from thence to Richmond, where he will arrive at 2:30. After remaining in Richmond over night, the party will start for Raleigh in a special train, arriving there at early candle-light.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Senator SUMNER left for New-England to-night, expressing the opinion that his services would not be required here until December. I am able to authoritatively deny the statement that he has remained here merely for the purpose of assisting in making up a quorum of the Senate for the July session. The truth is that his legitimate business has detained him here, and he has not for some time entertained any idea that the Judiciary Committee would be able to find evidence to sustain a bill of impeachment.

IS SLAVERY ABOLISHED?

In the Maryland Constitutional Convention, on Tuesday, Mr. PETERS, a delegate, said that he had received a letter from CHARLES O'CONOR, of New-York, in which he expressed the opinion that Slavery has never been lawfully abolished, and that the amendment to that effect has no place in the Constitution. Mr. PETERS quoted this opinion to sustain his argument in favor of allowing slaveholders to claim compensation for emancipated slaves.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES REDEEMED.

The Comptroller of the Currency gives notice that the notes of the First National Bank of New-Orleans will be redeemed in legal-tender on presentation at the Treasury. The examiner's report on the condition of that bank was received by the Comptroller to-day.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

No quorum of the Ordnance Committee has yet arrived. Gen. SCHENCK and Senator CAMERON are here; Senator DRAKE is not coming; Gen. BUTLER will be here on Saturday.

THE PURCHASE OF IRON-CLADS BY THE FRENCH.

I learn from excellent authority in naval quarters that the recent purchase of the iron-clads *Dunderberg* and *Onondaga* by the French Government was entirely with a view of preventing them from falling into the hands of Prussia. French agents, at the time war seemed imminent between those two Powers, were closely watching every movement of the Prussians which looked to the purchase of an iron-clad navy, and did not hesitate to monopolize the supply of all available craft of that character. Prussia has no iron-clads while France has a great many.

PARDON GRANTED.

The pardon of GEORGE W. GAYLE, of Alabama, who was charged with inciting the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, and is commonly known as the "million dollar man," because he offered to be one of a thousand to give ten thousand dollars each to procure the assassination, is announced. The reasons which induced the President to consent to the application are said to be the importunities of his wife, and the fact that GAYLE is a poor, half-crazy, harmless, worthless sort of a fellow, whom nobody credits with either energy or brains enough to carry out any such design as he talked about.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 30.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY AND SECURITIES.

S. M. CLARK, Chief of the First Division of the National Currency Bureau, has addressed the following to Senator EDMUNDS, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment:

SIR: When I was last before your Committee you directed me to furnish a statement of all the Government currency and securities which had passed through this division from its organization to the 25th of March last past, dividing them into four classes, viz.: First, such as were printed and finished in this division; second, such as were printed in New-York and here finished; third, such as had been returned to this division for additional work thereon, after having been once delivered; and fourth, quantities and amount of Internal Revenue stamps printed and delivered, stating in each class the amount of each denomination and the date of the act under which each issue was made.

In accordance with this order, I transmit herewith statements in detail, in the form directed, with a recapitulation for each class, which aggregate is as follows:

The aggregate of Class No. 1 is	$5,145,053,145 95
The aggregate of Class No. 2 is	975,294,994 00
The aggregate of Class No. 3 is	625,612,460 00
The aggregate of Class No. 4 is	9,096,145 00
Total	$6,755,056,744 95

Making a total value of $6,755,055,744 95 of Government currency and securities which have been handled in this division from its commencement to the date of your order.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The Comptroller of the Currency gives notice to the holders of the circulating notes of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, that such notes will be paid in the lawful money of the United States upon presentation of the same at the Treasury of the United States.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

GEORGE H. HATTON, the only colored candidate nominated for the City Council by the Republicans, has declined the nomination, as many colored voters were dissatisfied with him. He desired, for the sake of harmony, that a white man be substituted, and this has been done. Said HATTON could never hold his seat if elected, as the city charter provides for the election of white men only to city offices. The Registry was reopened to day for the purpose of correction, and hundreds of names were added to the list. The Municipal election will take place next Monday. To-night the Republicans are holding an immense mass meeting in front of City Hall. There is speaking from three stands. Among the orators are Representatives ASHLEY and FARNSWORTH.

KANSAS INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior has concluded a contract with Col. SAMUEL S. SMOOT, of Minnesota, to make a survey of the western portion of the Great and Little Osage Indian Reservations in Kansas, lying west of the Arkansas River to the hundredth meridian or old Spanish line, amounting to two millions of acres, which were ceded in trust to the United States by a treaty with these Indians Sept. 29, 1865, and will be sold for the benefit of the owners. They form a splendid agricultural country, upon which the people of Kansas have long desired to make purchases. The territory is about thirty miles south of where Gen. HANCOCK had his recent talk with the Cheyennes, and it had been a matter of doubt for some time that the Indians were the rightful possessors. Last year a contract was entered into to survey to the Arkansas, supposing that to be the western boundary of the reservations until recent investigations proved it to extend to the old Spanish line. Col. SMOOT has entered his bonds, amounting to $117,000, and will leave here in a few days to commence operations.

WEST POINT BOARD OF VISITORS.

Hon. E. A. AUGAMAR, the special Levee Commissioner of Louisiana, was to-day appointed by President JOHNSON a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy from that State. The Board convenes June 1, and it is the first time since the inception of the late rebellion that Louisiana has had a representative in the Board of Visitors.

HUMBOLDT CANAL COMPANY.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received through the Secretary of the Humboldt Canal Company of Nevada a map designating the plot of survey, location of canal and mill sites in Humboldt County, filed pursuant to the third section of the act of Congress, approved June 12, 1865, granting to said Company the necessary sites along the said land for waste-gates, mill-sites, depots, and other uses of said canal, so far as places convenient for the same fall upon the public lands.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

The President will leave Washington on Sunday morning next on his way to North Carolina, arriving at Richmond on the afternoon of that day. He will remain there until Monday morning, and then take the train for Raleigh.

To-day he accepted the invitation of the proprietors of the Spotteswood Hotel to be their guest while in Richmond. The President will sojourn at the Yarborough House in Raleigh.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Capt. H. P. Booker, Forty-fifth Infantry, has been granted twenty days' delay in joining his regiment. Capt. L. R. Honey, Thirty-third Infantry, three months' leave, with permission to go beyond the sea. Brevet Col. Larrod, three months' leave, with permission to go beyond the sea. Second Lieut. Robert Neily, Forty-first Infantry, granted sixty days' leave. Brevet Capt. E. T. Darkin, Assistant Surgeon, has been retired from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to report to the Medical Director of the Fourth Military District for assignment.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Commodore B. J. Totten, detached from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia on the 30th of June next, and placed on waiting orders. Capt. Dominick Lynch, detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 30th of June next, and ordered to report on that day at the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Lieut.-Commander J. F. Skirrett, detached from the Naval Rendezvous at Washington, D. C., and ordered to report on the 1st of June next for the command of the naval apprentice-ship at Portsmouth. Assistant-Surgeon F. W. Winderlick, detached from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vermont*, at New-York. Acting Ensign J. C. Lord, detached from the *New-Hampshire*, and granted leave of absence for honorable discharge. Commander Aaron W. Weaver, ordered to command of the Naval Rendezvous at Washington on the 25th inst. Lieut.-Commander W. W. Hendrickson, ordered to the naval apprentice-ship at Portsmouth. Acting Ensign J. B. Russell, ordered to the *New-Hampshire*. Acting Second Assistant Engineers Wm. L. Sloat and Geo. W. Kidder, ordered to the *Susquehanna*. Acting Master R. T. Wyatt, been honorably discharged.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, May 24.

THE THREATENED FAMINE.

The destitution and want among the people in the interior districts of this State are rapidly assuming the proportions of a famine. Private and trustworthy accounts from every direction represent the suffering to be of the most appalling character and daily on the increase. The scarcity of food seems to be felt with equal severity by whites and blacks alike; and, great and generous as are the efforts now in progress, all over the country, to extend succor to the stricken communities, there is too much reason to fear that the supplies thus provided will be entirely inadequate, and that before midsummer, thousands who already feel the bitter pangs of hunger with ominous frequency, will have perished amid the horrors of absolute starvation. Nor is this calamitous state of affairs confined to the freedmen and that class of the agricultural population known in *ante-bellum* time as "poor whites." Hundreds of planters, who, a few years ago, were the lords of large gangs of slaves, and whose broad, uncultivated acres still remain to them, melancholy relics of their past prosperity, are now equal sufferers with the poorest of their neighbors. To add to the general gloom, the live stock so essential to planting operations, is fast perishing for the want of corn or other sufficient sustenance.

WANT IN THE CITY.

While the distress I have described has prevailed with greater or less intensity for two months past in the back country, there has as yet been but little serious suffering in the City of Charleston. Though trade has been dull enough and money unprecedentedly scarce hitherto, by dint of economy and with the assistance that the rich few have been able to extend to their less fortunate fellow-citizens, all classes of our city population have managed to live, if not in comfort, at least free from positive want. But the signs of sterner times at hand are rapidly multiplying, and every one predicts that the coming Summer will be one of the most trying the people of this city have ever known. The tremendous tumble of cotton in Liverpool (the loss ranging, as it does, from fifty to ninety dollars per bale) has well-nigh ruined the cotton merchants, upon whose prosperity the success of every other department of business in this city largely hinges. It would be difficult to exaggerate the consternation produced here by the cable telegram announcing the reported failure of the great Liverpool house of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co. The parent firm of JOHN FRASER & Co. in Charleston has for a generation past held the first rank among the leading commercial houses who have grown rich by and in a measure controlled the trade in the staple of the slaveholding States. During the war this firm turned its energies and the large resources of its capital into the venturesome business of running the blockade. Light draught steamers of great speed were built to their order on the Clyde, and their operations were prosecuted with such skill, enterprise and success, that at least two-thirds of the goods imported into the Confederacy during its existence were brought in by their ships. Of course much the greater portion of the wealth thus amassed perished with the collapse of the Richmond Government; but the assets they have saved from the general wreck of Confederate fortunes are believed to be very large—certainly quite large enough to render the house of JOHN FRASER & Co. *facile princeps* among the cotton firms of the South at the present time. The impression prevails here that the alleged failure will prove only a temporary suspension, though nothing definite is known. When a house like this, which had been regarded as a marvel of probity, far-sightedness and strength, totters before the rising financial gale, you may judge how anxiously firms in the same line of business, but with inferior resources, are shortening sail in every direction. Money has become tighter than ever; every branch of jobbing and retail trade is at a dead stand; building and improvements of all kinds, never too brisk, have almost entirely ceased, and nobody spends a dollar without absolute necessity. The stagnation is already reacting severely upon mechanics and laborers, black and white, and, in fact, upon all whose bread depends upon their daily toil. On every side I hear complaints of the lack of employment; hundreds are leaving the city to seek some more prosperous region; and among those that remain there is a very general apprehension of the same want which already stares the country people in the face.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

In this gloomy condition of their material affairs, the people here seem to have almost entirely lost interest in politics. Even the social questions, which a month ago were the universal topic of talk, are now regarded with comparative indifference. The negroes hold quiet possession of the street cars, and their riding no longer occasions a remark. The ladies however, who were formerly the best patrons of the cars now seldom enter them; and it is not an unfrequent sight to see the inside of a car occupied by colored people, while a half-dozen whites ride standing with the conductor upon the platform.

In spite of Ex-Gov. PERRY's fulminations, there is not the slightest doubt of the acceptance of the Congressional programme of reconstruction in this State by an almost unanimous vote. Those who think with Gov. PERRY will not take the trouble to vote at all. The preparations for registration under Gen. SICKLES' order are quietly going on; the books have been made ready and the registration precincts are being marked out; but I hear of very few applications, as yet, for the position of Register.

The recent order of Gen. SICKLES, calling for statements with regard to property sequestrated by the Confederate authorities, occasioned quite a flutter in the community. Some are alarmed lest this should prove the first step toward a general annulment of all contracts and sales of real estate wherein the consideration was Confederate currency. While there are many cases in which such a measure would be productive of desirable and equitable results, it is generally admitted that, as a whole, it would give rise to endless confusion and financial chaos.

A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.

Amid the darkness of the political and commercial horizon, the people are generally cheered at the prospect of relief which it is confidently hoped the growing crops will bring in the Fall. Cotton and the cereals alike are everywhere represented to be in a most promising condition. I am about to make a brief trip into the country, and in my next letter will give you in detail the result of my observations of the present efficiency and probable fruits of free black labor.

Q.

Fall of a Tenement-House at Norfolk—Loss of Life.

NORFOLK, Va., Thursday, May 30.

About 8 o'clock this morning, Norfolk was thrown into intense excitement by the falling of two brick tenement-houses situated on the west side of Market-square, both occupied from cellar to garret as retail grocery-stores. When the houses were seen falling by the ladies and gentlemen crowding the pavements in the immediate vicinity, and who were busy purchasing marketing, the utmost alarm and excitement existed among them in their efforts to escape impending death. People rushed against cars, wagons and horses, and several were knocked down. A dense cloud of dust enveloped the scene, rendering it impossible to tell who were buried beneath the ruins.

The fire-bells were rung, Mayor LUDLOW adjourned the Court, and every one assisted in the sad duty of exhuming the remains of the killed. Thus far none of the victims have been recovered except a lady named Mrs. CHESHIRE, who was last seen endeavoring to rescue her child. She was horribly mutilated, and must have died instantly. It is difficult to state how many are buried beneath the ruins. Workmen were busy this afternoon removing the *débris*. The cause of the calamity was the digging of a foundation for a new building just adjoining the destroyed houses. The event has spread a deep gloom over the city, the sudden and horrible deaths filling the public mind with sadness. Many narrow escapes were made. One lady, hearing the crash, sought refuge beneath a horse, which fortunately protected her from being crushed to death.

Order of Gen. Schofield—Appointment of Military Commissioners.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 30.

Gen. SCHOFIELD yesterday issued an order for the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons, in their rights of person and property, in cases where the civil authority may fail; directing the appointment of Military Commissioners in sub-districts hereafter to be defined; giving them the command of the Police, Sheriffs and Constables, and clothing them with the powers of magistrates.

These Commissioners are to take jurisdiction in all cases where they may have reason to believe justice is not done. The order concludes as follows:

"Trial by the Civil Courts will be preferred in all cases where there is satisfactory reason to believe that justice will be done; but until the orders of the Commanding General are made known in any case, the paramount jurisdiction assumed by the military Commissioner will be exclusive.

All persons, civil officers and others, are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Military Commissioners to the same extent as they are required by law to obey and execute the writs issued by civil magistrates.

Any person who shall disobey or resist the lawful orders of a Military Commissioner shall be tried by a Military Commission, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine and imprisonment according to the nature and degree of the offence.

This order will not be construed to excuse civil officers in any degree from the faithful discharge of their duties. It is intended to aid the civil authorities, and not to supersede except in cases of necessity."

Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, May 30.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers was held here to-day. Hon. LUKE P. POLAND, of St. Johnsbury, presided, supported by one Vice-President from each county, and J. H. FLAGG, Esq., of Bennington, was chosen Secretary. The ticket put in for nomination is as follows: For Governor, Hon. JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutledge; for Lieutenant-Governor, Col. STEPHEN THOMAS, of West Fairlee; and for Treasurer, Hon. JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier. A series of resolutions indorsing the reconstruction measures of the 39th and 40th Congress were reported by Hon. C. W. WILLARD, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and unanimously adopted. About 250 delegates were present.

Complaint Against Frazer, Trenholm & Co. for Blockade Running.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 30.

In the United States District Court to-day, a bill of complaint was filed by District-Attorney CORBIN against Charles H. Priolean, Theodore D. Wagner, James F. Welsman, M. L. Trenholm, George A. Trenholm and John B. Lafette, members of the firm of JOHN FRAZER & Co., charging them with a violation of the laws of the United States in blockade running operations, and claiming that in other respects that they are accountable to the Government. Judge BRYON, upon hearing the bill, granted an injunction restraining the aforementioned parties from disposing of real estate now held by them.

Gen. SICKLES leaves Charleston to-morrow for Raleigh to meet President JOHNSON.

Inauguration of the Statue of Henry Clay at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 30.

The inauguration of HART's marble statue of HENRY CLAY at the Court-house took place to-day, and was one of the most brilliant demonstrations ever made in this city. The procession of the different orders and associations was very long and imposing. Judge W. F. BULLOCK delivered an eloquent oration in front of the Court-house, which was listened to by an immense crowd of both sexes, and of all colors. The ode written for the occasion by GEO. D. PRENTICE, is pronounced to be his ablest effort. Business was generally suspended.

Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30.

The Buckeye races were well attended to-day; there were two races. In the first a selling race, dash of 1¼ miles for all ages, for a purse of $300. Eight horses started, and the race was won by W. B. COOK's *Col. Grigsby*; time 3:14¼. The horse sold for $320. For the second race, two-mile heats, for all ages, purse $500, ALEXANDER entered *Ansel*, WHALEY entered WELDON's *Billy Conner*. *Ansel* distanced *Conner* in the first heat; time 3:51¼.

Failure of an Extensive Flour Merchant in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30.

WM. H. LANGLEY, a flour merchant of Gallipolis, Ohio, with large business connections in this city, made an assignment yesterday. His liabilities are over $500,000.

The Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday adopted the majority report on reunion. This refers the subject to the churches themselves for consideration.

Protection to Negro Voters in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, May 30.

Gen. BROWN, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued a circular directing the officers, in view of the hostility which may exist to freedmen voting, to see that every freedman is instructed in his right, and that he is registered and votes.

The Senatorial Excursionists at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 30.

The Senatorial excursion party, for Omaha and the Plains, arrived here to-day at noon, and left *via* the Northwestern Road at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The party expects to be gone some weeks.

THE CORIELL MURDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Thursday, May 30, 1867.

The address of Mr. WM. H. LEUPP on behalf of BRIDGET DURGAN, charged with the murder of Mrs. CORIELL, was continued this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He said he rested the defence, not merely upon the ground that unless the guilt of the prisoner was proved absolutely beyond a doubt she must be acquitted, but upon the entire innocence of BRIDGET DURGAN. He declared that the fact that BRIDGET did not run to the nearest house on the night of the murder, when alarmed by the coming of the two men, was easily explained. It was a dark night, and it was not wonderful that she missed the latch of Mr. HILLYER's gate, and in her fright, ran to THEODORE CORIELL's house, beyond.

At this point Mr. HERBERT, District-Attorney, arose and said he now offered in evidence the shirt found in Mrs. CORIELL's bedroom and offered to prove by Dr. CORIELL that it was his shirt. The prosecution was under the imputation thrown out by the counsel on the other side that the facts regarding this shirt had been suppressed.

Mr. LEUPP objected. The case was closed, and no such evidence could now be offered.

The Court decided that the case could not now be reopened for the purpose of admitting this testimony.

Mr. LEUPP proceeded. He dwelt again on the pertinacity with which BRIDGET had been followed up in this prosecution. BRIDGET had been defiant when charged with the murder. And in the strength of truth and innocence she was defiant still. It had been said that BRIDGET did not assist to extinguish the fire at Dr. CORIELL's, and that was held as another proof against her. But there was no evidence that she did not assist, and if she did not, how could she. The fire was put out in a few moments. She had no opportunity to help. One of the witnesses, Mrs. GRINNELL, who had a vivid imagination, as it was said, most ladies had, had seen BRIDGET washing in broad daylight, and it was very suspicious. She had seen her going for water, and that was very suspicious. She had seen her tending the baby, and that was very suspicious. There was no allegation that there was any blood in the water in which she washed. There were not many such imaginative, uncharitable ladies, but always two or three could be found in a community of three hundred persons, like Newmarket. BRIDGET's failure to reply to Mr. CORIELL when asked by him how she knew that the bureau was overturned up stairs, was explicable on the ground that she was tired of all the ceaseless questioning to which she was subjected. She simply took up the light, said "Excuse the light," and left the room. That amounted to nothing. Her refusal to answer when pertinaciously questioned by Dr. DECKER was of the same nature. "Now, BRIDGET, do tell me who bit poor Mrs. CORIELL?" This was the question that Dr. DECKER had put to her, and she did not answer, but got as far away from him as possible. Assuming that she was the murderess, he came to her with this question, when the fact was that there were no marks of teeth, but the marks of nails. The question of Dr. DECKER was indelicate, unlawful, insulting to the last degree. How quietly she had put him down. She knows nothing about it, and she says nothing. She was innocent, and she knew it. Calm and self-possessed she turned away. She knew nothing, and she feared nothing. Again it was declared that BRIDGET shuddered and changed color when it was announced that the knife was found. He claimed that this was the statement of a prejudiced witness. The circumstance that she told MICHAEL HUNT not to swear that he did not do the murder amounted to nothing. The circumstance that she did not eat the next morning after the murder amounted to nothing. Her language and deportment on the night of the murder and even after were those of innocence. There was nothing inconsistent with his theory in BRIDGET's telling Mr. LITTLE that the burglars would be gone before he got to the house, at the time when he went to get his carbine, proved nothing against her. She knew that the alarm had been given; the bell had been rung, and that the burglars by this time must have fled. Her desire was to get Mr. LITTLE to go to the assistance of Mrs. CORIELL as soon as possible, and therefore she did not want him to waste time in getting the carbine. There was nothing in the fact that the infant's hair was singed. Might not an infant's hair be singed anywhere? There was no proof that the child's hair was singed in the fire at Dr. CORIELL's. In the absence of testimony, were they going to conjecture it? If so, he had nothing more to say. Now he supposed that he had met and answered the principal points of the prosecuting officer. He believed that BRIDGET was entitled to a verdict of acquittal. He would, in some confidence, await the decision of the jury. If there was a true man on that jury, a verdict against the prisoner could not be rendered.

There was some applause in the court-room when Mr. LEUPP concluded, which was immediately suppressed.

Mr. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Attorney-General, now addressed the jury. He said BRIDGET DURGAN stood charged with the murder of Mrs. CORIELL, a lady residing within the jurisdiction of this Court. He read the law with regard to murder in the State of New-Jersey. He cited authorities to show that it was not necessary to prove that the prisoner struck a blow. If a party set out to commit a certain offence and each took the part assigned him in the matter, even though one of that party was not present where the actual offence was committed, he was guilty as a principal. These were the clear principles of criminal law on which the State took its stand in the first place in this case, and now they were to examine the facts of the case in order to arrive at a conclusion as to whether the accused had committed the crime charged. If it was shown, so that no rational man could doubt, that she did the deed, then they must find her guilty. There was nothing in the sex of the prisoner, or in the natural chivalry of men toward a woman in distress, that could weigh with honest men in the discharge of their stern duty in the jury box. He therefore dismissed, without further remark, all that had been said on the other side in this regard. A heavy responsibility rested upon the jury and upon himself in this case. He was not one who would hunt down an innocent woman if he believed her to be so. Wherever on the wings of lightning the details of this trial had been read in households throughout the land a deep interest in this case had been felt. But they were to execute their duty firmly, fearlessly, without giving heed to any prejudices in the community. He must say in the outset that it would not be becoming in him to permit the insinuations against the people of Newmarket to pass unanswered. The effort of the friends and associates of the murdered woman to ascertain who committed the murder had been characterized as meddling, indelicate and officious. Such insinuations, and those with regard to the Court and its officers that had been thrown out by the counsel, he repelled in the name of the people of Newmarket and in the name of the officers of this Court. Baffled guilt confronted with truth always had recourse to insinuations instead of argument, and indulged in complaints where it could not convince. At 11 o'clock in the morning on Feb. 25, it was proven that BRIDGET DURGAN was at Mr. VAIL's house—the nearest save one to Dr. CORIELL's house. There she evinced a knowledge that Dr. CORIELL would be absent that night. There she went to the clothes-line in the yard with MARY GILROY, and said that the Doctor and Mrs. CORIELL had been so kind to her that she should do nothing to them. At 5¼ o'clock that evening Dr. CORIELL left home on an errand which, it was understood, would be likely to detain him all night. He would not be home at all, if not home by late bed-time. Twenty minutes after he left, BRIDGET had the conversation with ASA BUSH about writing to Dr. CORIELL. At 7½ o'clock ASA BUSH left the house. At that hour then, there were Mrs. CORIELL, BRIDGET and the baby only there. At 9 o'clock ASA BUSH returned, went to the barn but not to the house, and then went home. While there he saw a light shining out of the bed-room window. At 11¼ o'clock, or thereabouts, CYRUS LOWE passed Dr. CORIELL's house, and all seemed quiet. At 12:30 o'clock or thereabout an alarm was given at ISRAEL CORIELL's, the last house on that side of the mill-pond; this time was accurately fixed. Previous to that alarm a noise had been heard at Mr. HILLYER's. At from ten to fifteen minutes past 12 o'clock Mrs. HILLYER heard sounds at Dr. CORIELL's house, 101 feet distant. Till 12:35 o'clock BRIDGET is at ISRAEL CORIELL's; then she goes and arouses Mr. LITTLE; he rises, goes to Dr. CORIELL's, and after he has returned the second time to Mr. HILLYER's house he looked at his watch, and it was 12:45 o'clock. The sounds that Mrs. HILLYER heard were not the tramp of a burglar on the stairway. Burglars did not tramp about a house to be heard thus. Mrs. HILLYER heard a pounding noise and heard Mrs. CORIELL's words, "Oh, my poor child"—as he believed, her last words—which, as he thought, brought the last blows upon her. There was heard again the pounding noise. Frightened, she alarmed her husband after a time, who arose, and soon after Mr. LITTLE came for a light, at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock. Mr. LITTLE then arrived at Dr. CORIELL's at from 20 to 25 minutes to 1 o'clock. After 11:30 o'clock no sound aroused any neighbors, with one exception, till 10 or 15 minutes past 12 o'clock. Now, nothing was known by any except one about what occurred at Dr. CORIELL's from 7:30 o'clock to the last hour named. Now, one witness had heard sounds at an hour which she could not specify, such as "Keep away from me," "Don't leave me," "Take Ellen back." He believed that these words were uttered in substance as detailed. These were the *disjecta membra* of this case wrought together and clustered in a single whole. At 11¼ o'clock that poor woman was alone in her own house, with her babe and BRIDGET, under the protection of the law, of which they (the jury) were the ministers. At 12¼ o'clock she was found weltering in her blood. Within that interval foul murder had been done. Mr. ROBESON described the appearance of the scene when Mr. LITTLE and his neighbors arrived at the scene. They who in broad daylight stood there protected by law need not swear at brave Mr. LITTLE for stopping to get his carbine ere he went to Dr. CORIELL's, when awakened by an alarm at the dead of night. In that room was found the round of a chair and the baby's chair, both covered with blood and feathers. The globe of the lamp was picked up there; it was not broken, but the oil was all out of the lamp. The brass top of the lamp with the wick in it, burned only at the top, was found. Up stairs the bureau, in which laces, undersleeves, jewelry, fine clothes and table cloths were kept, was found upset, with some of the drawers open. A common butcher-knife had been used in the house the day before and washed by BRIDGET and put in the knife-box in the pantry. It was not found in the knife-box after the murder, but was afterward found in the outhouse. With that knife it was admitted that the murder was committed.

The Attorney-General described the appearance of the bed, crib, child's clothes, bloody marks and other articles and appearances in the bedroom, the appearance and wounds on the body of Mrs. CORIELL. He insisted that the marks on her neck, declared by all who saw them to be marks of teeth, were in reality such. He declared that they could not be finger-marks. Mr. ROBESON commented upon the expressions of the accused when she first ran to ISRAEL CORIELL's the night of the murder, and afterward at Mr. LITTLE's house: her declarations about the bureau having been overturned, about her not knowing whether the house was on fire or not, and with regard to her believing that Mrs. CORIELL was up stairs. He recalled the odor of kerosene on the infant's clothes, as recounted by Mrs. LITTLE; the spot of blood on the left hand side of BRIDGET's outside skirt and her concealing it; her expressions about the needlessness of his taking his carbine; the condition of her hair and dress generally. Mr. LITTLE started for Dr. CORIELL's and BRIDGET followed; but where was she while they were extinguishing the flames and bringing out the body? She did not know whether the house was on fire or whether Mrs. CORIELL was killed, and there, on the piazza, when the body was brought out, stood BRIDGET DURGAN removing that skirt with the blood-spot on it. She, who was the most interested person there in what was going on, stood there, coolly divesting herself of that skirt. The child, when brought to Mrs. LITTLE's, was not in its ordinary night dress, and its feet were carefully wrapped up in a flannel petticoat. That child had been redressed deliberately before it was removed from Mrs. CORIELL's house. Twice before daylight BRIDGET redressed herself. She was washing all over the house that night. She was told to stay at Mr. LITTLE's house with the child, but no power could keep her from running over constantly to the scene of the tragedy. Even the child instinctively turned from her and held out its hands to a stranger. The Attorney-General now returned to the hour of murder, and inquired where BRIDGET was then. He reminded the jury of the ease with which she could have aroused the whole neighborhood in time to have saved the life of Mrs. CORIELL had her story of burglars been true. The first fact that impressed those who saw the body was that the murder had been committed by a woman.

Mr. LEUPP interrupted to say that but one witness had said that that was his impression.

Mr. ROBESON combatted the assertion of counsel for the defence, that every one had united from the start in endeavoring to fasten the crime on BRIDGET. It was not until, link by link, the chain of circumstantial evidence became strong against her that she was suspected. The moment the fire was extinguished BRIDGET was in the bed-room looking for something on the floor. What was she looking for? Talk of her mind being affected! Why, she showed a remarkable foresight and self-possession on that occasion. He argued that the murder was the act of a woman from the marks of a woman's hand on the doorway of the sitting-room, showing that Mrs. CORIELL was attacked in the sitting-room—then on her knees dragged into the bed-room, and there dispatched. No hand of a man on her throat had forced her back into the bed-room for the purpose of accomplishing a horrid purpose. That mark of a gashed hand so near the floor on the inside of the sitting-room, the fingers pointing upward, showed that she had been dragged in the way indicated. The sleeve of her dress showed how that heroic woman had defended her baby and her own life. Oh, how the deep strength of the gentle heart waked to the spirit's call! Where were the marks of men having been there that night? Had men been there would they not have fled across the fields when the whole neighborhood was aroused? There was snow on the ground, and there were no tracks found on the ground; no man's hat, no button, nothing belonging to a man was found except a man's shirt in the place where Dr. CORIELL testified that his shirt was usually kept. Where was the man that under such circumstances would have fled, leaving only his bloody shirt and no remnant of his outer garments? He must have stripped himself in order to do so. [Laughter and applause.] No stranger did that act. There were but two places in that house where valuables were kept. Both were visited. No other part of the house was disturbed. No stranger would have found that knife in the knife-box. No man would have waited to look for that instrument, when plenty ready at hand could be found to kill a woman. No stranger would have come without a weapon on such an errand. If it was true that Mr. HILLYER heard the child cry in passing his house, and immediately after the bell, then BRIDGET could not have lingered on her way to ISRAEL CORIELL's. She reached there at 12:30 o'clock. Then at 12:29 o'clock she was at Dr. CORIELL's. Then she did not leave Dr. CORIELL's when the men first came, but was there fourteen minutes after the blows were heard by Mrs. HILLYER.

Mr. ROBESON commented at length on the expressions of the prisoner. How knew she that the valuables were safe. She said they were while the fire was still burning. He exhibited the bloody clothes of BRIDGET, and from them inferred the presence of the accused at the scene of the deadly struggle. He held up the bloody clothes of the child, which had been found in the sitting-room, and argued that the child had its clothes changed after the murder by one whose hands were bloody. And now at 11:30 o'clock Mrs. CORIELL, her babe and BRIDGET were at the peaceful house. And now they had an answer to the question where were they at 12:15 o'clock. Mrs. CORIELL was murdered and BRIDGET was there by the side of the kind mistress whom she had killed. If she was there aiding and abetting others in the commission of the crime, in the eye of the law she was guilty of the murder as charged in the indictment. That murder was the work of a woman; if of a woman what other woman than herself could have done it? No others would have undertaken the murder in her presence. No others would have permitted her to escape. The knife was found at the garden-house to which BRIDGET had been seen to go. If any other than BRIDGET committed the murder with that knife, why should they conceal it? Their very point would be to leave it exposed, and thereby divert suspicion from themselves. The fact that that knife was concealed was one of the strongest proofs that no one but BRIDGET did the murder. The Attorney-General exhibited the diagram of the imprint of teeth on Mrs. CORIELL's neck. They were not, he said, the prints of nails. A child's hand could not have made those marks so close together and so shaped. It had been testified that no two jaws were exactly alike. Here was a cast of BRIDGET's teeth which fitted exactly. The inference was irresistible that she was there and committed the murder.

At this point the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which hour Mr. ROBESON will resume his argument.

At the close of the session the accused again appeared to have a fit, which lasted but a few moments.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

First Cricket Match of the Season—St. George vs. Newark.

With beautiful weather in their favor, the St. George and Newark Cricket Clubs inaugurated the season on Wednesday in a match game, at Hoboken. No announcement having been made of the game, the attendance was rather small, and but for the lady friends of the clubs who occupied the marquee the field would have been left almost entirely to the players. The game was rather slow, even for cricket, and but for the fine hits of the new professional of the St. George Club would have been entirely devoid of interest. As it was, the New-Yorkers won the match in one innings, with 20 runs to spare.

Base Ball—Active, of Newark, vs. Irvington, of Irvington.

These New-Jersey clubs played the first game of a home-and-home match on the grounds of the Active Club, at Newark, yesterday. The result was a victory for the Irvingtons, although not by as large a score as was generally expected. The Actives are a new senior organization and have added to their strength by the addition of FAITOUTE, formerly pitcher for the Eureka Club, whose "slows" bothered the Irvingtons considerably, and tended, with good fielding, to keep the score of the latter club at respectable figures. As will be seen by the fly-catches, the fielding of the Actives was excellent, and with the exception of the sixth inning, would hardly have been bettered. Added to this, they played the short points of the game better than their opponents, and in the eighth inning made the only double play of the game. HAYES, LINES and FAITOUTE excelled in fielding on the Actives' side, and BUCKLEY on the Irvingtons', the latter putting out eight players on foul balls. The spectators were very numerous, some 2,000 being present. The umpire was lenient with the pitchers. As a general thing his decisions were good. We give the score as follows:

ACTIVE.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Beans, 2d b	4	2	Pike, 3d b	3	4
Fitzgerald, c	3	2	M. Campbell, 1st b	3	1
Lines, l. f	4	1	Walters, p	5	3
Ehlers, r. f	0	3	Buckley, c	0	5
Faitoute, p	4	1	Stockman, s. s	4	2
Quimby, 1st b	3	2	Crawford, c. f	3	4
Pettit, c. f	1	4	Bailey, r. f	1	3
Boltz, 3d b	5	0	Sweazy, 2d b	3	1
Hayes, s. s	3	1	Leonard, l. f	3	2
Total	27	16	Total	27	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Active	1	3	1	0	1	1	3	4	2	—16
Irvington	2	1	3	4	1	12	0	0	2	—25

Umpire—Mr. SMITH, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. GRILL and SEYMOUR.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.
Fly-catches—Active, 17; Irvington, 7.
Out on fouls—Active, 8; Irvington 1.
Passed Balls—FITZGERALD, 4; BUCKLEY, 9; STOCKMAN, 3.
Home Run—FITZGERALD, 1.
Double Play—FAITOUTE and QUIMBY.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Crops — Corn — Industry — Mineral Springs—Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CUTHBERT, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Ga., Friday, May 24, 1867.

As I travel in a northwesterly direction I find the crops, especially that of cotton, looking sick and weak from the extraordinarily cool weather which has prevailed for the last fortnight, almost approaching to frost on three or four nights. In some places the stand has been seriously injured, as much of the cotton has withered and died; but I am induced to believe that should warm days and nights not long delay their advent, the average stand will be good and generally much better than that of last year. Planters are very anxious, and naturally so. Their very existence pepends on success. Their industry and assiduity deserve a rich reward. Surrounded by all the difficulties of high prices and exhausted means, with scanty and wornout appliances, and no credit, they toil unceasingly, but with painful anxiety, as if they were the crew and passengers of a water-logged ship, plying the pumps with all their energies but without the comforting assurance that they are getting the better of the leak, and that they can keep the ship afloat. Many in this part of the State are compelled to buy provisions and corn for their hands and beasts of burden, and those who are fortunate enough to obtain what they need on time are compelled to agree to terms which are only less ruinous than to abandon their farms.

A gentleman of my acquaintance purchased last week a thousand bushels of corn for his plantation from a corn speculator, and gave his note, payable in October next, for $2,500, or $2.25 per bushel, secured by a mortgage on his growing crop and his stock. The speculator rather plumes himself on his benevolent efforts to assist agriculture, and would be very much outraged were his transaction to be spoken of as usury of which Shylock would be ashamed. There are hundreds whom I know who have been obliged to agree to the same terms, and who are glad that they have been able to procure supplies on any terms. They are grateful for the advance, and extol the kindness of the corn dealer who only charged them 90 per cent. for a loan secured beyond the possibility of loss. There are thousands of others who are in equal need, who cannot get even ten bushels at any price, and who are now selling their half-starved mules and horses for whatever they can get, to procure money to buy provisions to enable them to cultivate as much as they and their children can work during the Summer, abandoning the rest of their farms already planted, and discharging their laborers.

The number of acres which have been thus abandoned is much larger than is generally supposed, and when an estimate is made of the probable crop of the year, due allowance must be made for it. I do not think that it is an exaggeration to compute the area of land thrown out from inability to work it at one-tenth of all the land which is planted.

This is a small, but exceedingly fertile county, and nowhere have I seen such a superabundance of water power. It is separated from Alabama by the Chattahoochee River, and is traversed in every direction by good-sized creeks, capable of running mills without end for every species of manufactures. The names of these streams are hard to spell and harder to pronounce, (*exempli gratia:* Occtahnee, Cemochechobbee, Ichawaynochaway and Hodchodkee,) but beyond a few grist and saw-mills of primitive construction, their power, which is sufficient to drive all the machinery in New-England, is unemployed and profitless. The scenery along the banks of many of these streams is very picturesque, especially the Pataula which falls into the Chattahoochee; but while I admired the beauties of the landscape I confess that, like DANIEL WEBSTER at the Genesee Falls, I thought most of "the marvelous water power."

Close to the borders of Early and Clay Counties, on Little Colomokee Creek, on what is known as the Mercier plantation, are some remarkable mounds which will repay a visit. The largest of them is 70 feet high and 600 feet in circumference. It is covered with huge forest trees of very great age. At a depth of 60 feet a bed of human bones, quite decomposed, has been discovered. There are two other mounds 30 feet high, the three being inclosed by a mud wall, and outside of the wall are four lesser mounds, of like form, about 20 feet high, which it is supposed were used as watch towers. It is believed that they were constructed by the aborigines for sacrificial purposes, as quantities of charred wood are to be found on their summits. From the principal mound there is an arched passage 300 yards long leading to the creek, which runs in the rear, and which, it is supposed, was used to convey the water required in the sacrifices.

The country abounds in mineral springs, but, like the water power, are unemployed. Partial admirers claim for them all the curative properties of the most renowned springs of the North; but their aspect at present does not remind the traveler in the least of Saratoga, or even of the White Sulphur. Will reconstruction ever reach that pitch that a "Congress Hall" will be erected close to the "Glenn Spring," where crowds of elegant ladies can display the contents of Saratoga trunks, and fashionable gentlemen can exhibit their fast horses and their prowess in fighting "the tiger," and when to go to "the Chattahoochee Springs" will be as much *de rigeur*—as essential to fashionable existence—as a visit to Newport or Saratoga?

On my way hither I spent a night at a little place called Fort Gaines, situated on a bold, high bluff of the Chattahoochee, where in former days a good deal of business used to be done. Having emerged into the region of railroads and newspapers, I met those who talk politics, and from the summit of a dry goods' box, serving as an easy chair, give their views as to Convention or no Convention, Gen. POPE and Gov. JENKINS, "*Alleck*" STEPHENS and "*Jo*" BROWN, and all the other men and things connected in any way with the political question of the day. I met some who had recently been in Atlanta, and had heard Mr. WILSON and Judge KELLEY, trying, as they described it, "to make the niggers *jine* the Radicals, and take from us what little we have left." They were not flattering in their comments on the oratorical efforts of the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and they drew a most gloomy picture of the effect which their speeches were producing in the manner and conduct of the negroes in Atlanta. Without an exception, they abused Jo. BROWN and lauded Gov. PERRY, and expressed their determination to register and vote against a Convention, on the ground that if confiscation is to come they would rather it should come from Congress than from the niggers and Radicals of their own State. They spoke kindly and gratefully of Gen. POPE, and said that if the Radicals would not interfere with him he would get the people of Georgia almost unanimously to accept the Sherman Bill, and comply with the requirements of Congress, because he acts fairly and impartially, and wants to have the question settled "without any further muss." They evidently think that WILSON and KELLEY want a "further muss," and that they will inevitably bring about collisions between the two races. They related all they said and heard at Atlanta, and among other things one of them mentioned a conversation he heard between Judge C—— and a young lawyer, Mr. G——, of Atlanta. The Judge was advocating the passage of a law to wipe out all indebtedness and to enable the people to begin anew, and was very earnest in his support of wholesale repudiation, when the young lawyer, very modestly, drew his attention to the fact that the Constitution forbids the passage of any law which impairs the validity of contracts. The judge, after regarding his young friend for some seconds, with evident compassion, remarked, "My friend, your talk about the Constitution and validity of contracts reminds me of a parcel of boys riding stick-horses in a circus after the circus is gone." The young attorney made no reply, and the judge remained master of the situation.

My own impression is that the people who are allowed to register will generally do so, and that a large majority of them will vote for a Convention notwithstanding WILSON and KELLEY who have certainly driven many into the ranks of the no-Conventionists. The great desire of the people is for peace, and anything which promises such a consummation will be accepted however distasteful in itself, or however opposed to their ideas or prejudices. The best friends of reconstruction who have been working zealously to popularize submission to the Congressional demands, hope that no more Wilson's or Kelley's will make speeches at the South. The Atlanta *Era*, and the Augusta *Press*, which are both able and untiring in their efforts to carry out the Sherman Bill in its letter and spirit from a conscientous belief that in this way only can the prosperity of the country be established, have felt compelled to condemn the attempt to radicalize the negroes, because they see the danger and know what damage must ensue. The *Press* of the 22d contained an article headed "The Radical Party and the Negro Vote," signed XYLON, (who is generally believed to be an ex-Judge of great eminence and high character,) which presents a vivid picture of the runious effects of a Radical crusade at this time, and appeals to the TIMES and other organs of conservative Republicanism to urge a discontinuance of the disturbing cause. My attention has been drawn to this article by men of moderation and conservatism who are sincerely in favor of compliance with the conditions imposed by Congress, and who express honest alarm at the course recommended by WILSON and KELLY.

Great indignation is felt and expressed by all classes of people at the spiteful and acrimonious article of the Macon *Telegraph*, attributing selfish and discreditable motives to Mr. GREELEY and the other Northern men who voluntarily signed Mr. DAVIS' bond. There is not one in every 10,000 of the population who is not deeply grateful to those gentlemen for their kindness to Mr. DAVIS, and who would not be glad of an opportunity to testify their gratitude.

QUONDAM.

MASSACHUSEETS.

The Bumstead Will Case Settled.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

In the Supreme Judicial Court on the 21st of May, before Judge FOSTER, the case of JULIUS F. SHAILER et al., executors' appellants *vs.* JOSIAH F. BUMSTEAD, other heirs-at-law and the Baptist State Convention, was called, and the trial of the case commenced. In the TIMES of Sunday we gave an outline of the points in the case, but the following were the issues involved in the knotty questions:

1. The executors, SHAILER and HAYDEN, say that the said SARAH BUMSTEAD was of sound and disposing mind and memory when she executed the paper.
2. The heirs-at-law and the Baptist State Convention say that she was in ignorance of its contents when she executed it.
3. They claim that she was induced to make the said paper only by fraud and undue influence procured by said SHAILER and HAYDEN and HAYDEN'S wife.
4. That the will was fraudulently changed by said SHAILER and HAYDEN after it was executed.

The plaintiffs denied the second, third and fourth issues, and this morning the trial was finished and the case given to the jury at 3 o'clock P. M. The following verdict was rendered: On the first issue the jury find that the testatrix was of sound mind and good memory. On the second issue the jury find that the testatrix executed said will in ignorance of the contents, tenor and effect thereof. Upon the third issue the jury find that the testatrix was induced to make the said will by fraud and undue influence. Upon the fourth issue the jury find that the said will was not fraudulently altered.

VIGIL.

OBITUARY.

At his country seat, Tivoli, Dutchess County, died, in the 83d year of his age, on the 27th of May, at 3 P. M., Hon. JOHN SWIFT LIVINGSTON, third son of ROBERT CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON. He was an honest man, the noblest work of God. As a father, he was unselfish and tender; as a country gentleman, of the old school, hospitable and generous; as a neighbor, kind and benevolent; and as a citizen, no one could have been more true than he was to his country. During the late slaveholders' rebellion, he was one of those who, from the first, and under every despondent circumstance, never despaired of the issue. He never would agree that any concession was needed to secure eventual triumph. In the darkest hour of our unequaled struggle, he was cheerful in his unshakable faith in the ultimate victory of the Union. The same courageous faith in what was right and its pursuance, characterized his whole life, and thus supported, surrounded by his children, who knew that in losing him they lost their best friend, he died as calmly brave as only good men can die. Associated in early life with Chancellor LIVINGSTON and the leading men of the generation which succeeded the initiators of our Revolution, and intimately acquainted with MOREAU, GROUCHY and other Generals and leaders of the great French Revolution, of whom several were frequent guests at his house, his retentive mind was a perfect storehouse of information, which he delighted to impart to his family, friends and visitors. On the subject of the great questions of the day he could become so eloquent and clear that it was a great pity that the people could not have heard such vital truths so lucidly set forth by the lips of one who was born and grew up among them, while the giants of the Revolution still lived to tell their own stories and the story of the birth of our great people. Himself born in Wall-street in 1785, he lasted to see the City expand five miles beyond the cradle of his infancy, and, passing his early manhood in Columbia and Dutchess Counties, he witnessed changes no less startling in the rural districts, all of which he was willing and ready to recall at his cheerful fireside for the benefit and amusement of the present generation. It is to be deplored that men possessing the powers of observation and memory which were peculiar to Mr. LIVINGSTON, leave no written memorials of the successive startling events of which they were and are eye witnesses, but in this case the deceased himself was a monument of that which should be dearest and most valuable to community—the consistent example of a life of virtue, self-sacrifice and love.

Death of Mr. Thomas Bulfinch.

Mr. THOMAS BULFINCH, whose name has been rendered familiar by his *Age of Fable* and similar works, died in Boston on Monday morning after a short illness. The following brief sketch of his life is given in the *Transcript* of that city: "He was the son of THOMAS BULFINCH, the architect, so well known for many years as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Boston. He graduated at Harvard College a member of the class of 1814, and for a long time, and up to the hour of his decease, held an important and responsible position in the Merchants' Bank of this city. In addition to his faithful attention to business, he was interested in whatever concerned the good of the community, and continued to the last his scholarly pursuits. He was the author of several books of decided usefulness, which he prepared with great painstaking and taste. Among these are some that may be regarded as manuals, such as *The Age of Fable, The Age of Chivalry, Legends of Charlemagne,* in which, expurgated of all that would be offensive, he presented in a succinct and lucid manner a large amount of information needed by readers, and especially by young readers, in regard to the beliefs, superstitions and traditions of the past. His last work was a selection from the poetry of the *Age of Fable*. Mr. BULLFINCH was a gentleman of a pure Christian character, of delicate sensibilities and refined culture. He was strongly attached to his church, King's Chapel, and ever ready to show his love for it. Quietly and unobtrusively as he lived, he has, nevertheless, left the memory of one whose walk and conversation were singularly blameless, who was esteemed for his intellectual ability, and beloved for his conscientious uprightness, kindly graces and sterling virtues."

Registrars in Bankruptcy in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, May 28, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Registrars of Bankruptcy for this State were appointed to-day in the United States District Court. Judge FOX, after stating that the appointments had been delayed a short time for special reasons, announced the following:

First District—JAMES D. FESSENDEN, of Portland.
Second District—SETH MAY, of Lewiston.
Third District—S. S. MARBLE, of Waterboro'.
Fourth District—PETER THACHER, of Rockland.
Fifth District—CHARLES HAMLIN, of Bangor.

FESSENDEN, who is a son of the Senator, was a Major General in the army during the war. HAMLIN served through the war, and left the service as Brigadier General. Gen. MARBLE has been quite prominent as a politician, and Mr. MAY was formerly one of our Supreme Court Judges. I believe they are all Republicans. Each Registrar is required to give bonds in $2,000.

MAY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Reason Gen. Sherman will not go to Europe.

A number of our leading citizens, in view of the fact that Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN was expected to be in this City in a short time to proceed on the Mediterannean excursion with Capt. DUNCAN, on the *Quaker City*, addressed him a letter inviting him and Miss SHERMAN to a reception previous to their departure, to which the General replies, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. LOUIS, MO., May 25, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your valued letter of 8th inst., inviting me to meet my friends in New-York on the eve of my intended departure for Europe. As circumstances have occurred to prevent the fulfilment of that intention it will not be in my power to accept the proffered honor, and it is fair that I should indicate in general terms why I have concluded to remain at my post of duty.

You doubtless know that my military command embraces a vast region of wild country, which is being rapidly occupied by our people, and across which are being built two railways, destined in a few years to span the wide space between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

This country has been from time immemorial the homes and hunting-grounds of various tribes of Indians, who still number some 300,000 souls, and who, being pressed from every quarter, have become nervous, excited, and in some cases positively hostile.

At this moment there are fears that they may combine and do infinite mischief, and we have daily calls for protection at a hundred places, hundreds of miles from each other, and it requires our constant attention so to apportion our limited military force as to protect the most vital interests.

If I should leave my division at this very critical moment, my share of labor and responsibility will have to devolve on some other officer already overburdened; and, after a careful consideration of the whole question, I feel bound in duty and honor to stand by my post, and to defer to some more opportune occasion the gratification of a natural desire to see other and older countries than our own.

I must, therefore, beg that you will excuse me for not accepting your invitation at the present time, but on some more propitious occasion in the future, it will afford me pride and pleasure to meet you all in such manner as your kindness may indicate.

With sentiments of great respect,
I am truly yours,
W. T. SHERMAN, Lieut.-Gen.

To Hon. John T. Hoffman, Alexander T. Stewart, Moses Taylor, Peter Cooper, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Shepherd Knapp, Esqs., and other citizens of New-York.

Sanitary Condition of the Seventeenth Ward.

A sanitary census of the Seventeenth Ward just taken shows the population of that Ward to be 85,091, comprising 21,209 families and 14,016 children under five years of age. The basement population numbers 3,253. Of 17,215 children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, about equally divided as to sex—13,768 attend school. The increase in the population of the Ward since the census of 1865 has been 15,528, and the present census shows a population in the ratio of 182,867 persons to the square mile. There are 4,130 buildings in the Ward, of which 3,138 are brick, 369 wood, 117 stone and 4 iron. 362 front buildings and 90 rear are reported in bad sanitary condition. In 450 the ventilation is deficient, and 570 have imperfect drainage. The Ward has 358 stables, 32 slaughter-houses, 5 fat-melting establishments, 6 soap and candle factories, 7 sausage-factories, 4 pork-packing establishments, 4 smoke-houses, 8 pawnbrokers, 8 distilleries, 9 breweries, and 117 liquor stores. The Ward contains 46 cows, 1,737 horses, 2 hospitals, 3 hotels, 13 shools (8 private and 5 public,) and 14 churches.

Steam on the Eleventh-avenue.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take measures to prevent the use of steam on the Eleventh-avenue below Fifty-third-street, held their final session yesterday, Mr. HENRY MURRAY in the chair.

Mr. CORNELIUS MURRAY, and three other gentlemen, appeared as a Committee to present a copy of resolutions lately adopted at a meeting of citizens interested in this question, urging the Common Council to enforce the law in regard to the use of steam on the avenue.

The chairman, Mr. HENRY MURRAY, said that in December, 1858, a series of resolutions were adopted by the Common Council having reference to this subject.

Mr. CORNELIUS MURRAY then spoke of the accidents which are constantly occurring on the avenue, and said he hoped the law would be enforced at once.

The Chairman said the Hudson River Railroad Company had been notified of the meetings of this Committee, but they had not put in an appearance, and the Committee would therefore adjourn *sine die*, and report to the Common Council as soon as practicable.

Metropolitan Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq., President, in the chair.

Mr. D. B. EATON, counsel to the Board, to whom was referred a protest by Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, on the subject of marriage records, previously reported in the TIMES, presented a report stating that he was unable to decide whether in the special case referred to there had been a violation of the law or not.

The report was ordered on file.

The Sanitary Committee reported that they had examined the letter from Dr. S. B. BRITTON, on "Wooden Pavement," referred to them at the last meeting, and were prepared to suggest that wood should not be used for such purpose, unless permeated with some chemical substance to coagulate the albumen substance in the wood and prevent decay. If this is not done, the exhalations from the pavement will seriously affect the public health. Tar is not a reliable preventive of a decay, for it wears off very soon.

A number of minor reports were presented, after which the Board then adjourned until Thursday next.

Congregational Conference at Newark—Demand for a Religious Weekly Newspaper.

A conference, consisting of pastors and delegates from the Congregational Churches of New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and vicinity, was assembled yesterday in Newark, N. J. An animated discussion of questions concerning the observance of the Lord's Day occupied the principal time of the meeting. Resolutions were also introduced on the subject of the need of a new religious weekly, and after a free expression of opinion, which was altogether on one side of the question, were unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Conference express their deep sense of the need of a weekly newspaper of metropolitan and national character, imbued with the spirit and doctrines of the Christian religion, consecrated to the highest interests of mankind, and characterized by intellectual capacity for the thorough discussion of great political and ethical questions.

Resolved, That we earnestly commend to the attention of men of means and enterprise, and of men of thought and ability as public writers, the expediency, without delay, of establishing a newspaper on the basis originally occupied, but gradually, and at last openly and entirely abandoned, by the *Independent*.

A Committee of five was appointed to aid in the advancement of the enterprise thus proposed.

Ascension Day.

The anniversary of this religious festival was duly celebrated yesterday in all the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches of the City, which were thronged with worshippers. Among the Episcopal churches, the services at Trinity were the most imposing, the musical programme being specially fine. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. VINTON. The congregation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, which, during the absence of the Vicar General at Rome, is under the charge of Rev. Dr. MCSWEENEY, held their services in the school building adjoining the Cathedral.

The services at St. James (Rev. Mr. FARRELLY) commenced at 6 A. M., and terminated with High Mass at 9:30 o'clock. Four High Masses were also celebrated at St. Mary's in Grand-street, Rev. Fathers MCKENNA and ST. JOHN officiating. Rev. Father BOYCE officiated at High Mass in St. Theresa's at 6, 8 and 9 A. M. Five Masses were celebrated in the Church of the Transfiguration, the extensive repairs that are now making there having been suspended for the occasion. The usual services were held in St. Andrews Church by the officiating pastor, Rev. Dr. CURRAN. At St. Albans Church the services were more than ordinarily imposing, and drew together a large congregation. The altar was profusely decorated with flowers. After morning prayer the Eucharistal Sacrifice was celebrated by Rev. Father MORRELL, which was followed by a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A DISHONEST PROCEEDING.

Messrs. BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER, of No. 76 Franklin-street, have had in their employ as clerk one JAMES WILTZIC, who was arrested yesterday by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, on the complaint of one of the firm, Mr. STEPHEN K. FOWLER, who alleges that on the 17th inst., the accused sold an invoice of goods to the value of $45 79, and at the same time requested WM. FOWLER to allow the purchaser, Mr. CHARLES H. BUNCE, of the Sherman House, in Broome-street, a credit of thirty days, which was granted. The following day WILTZIE called upon Mr. BUNCE and collected $25 on the bill, which sum it is alleged WILTZIE embezzled and appropriated to his own use. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial, and he was locked up in default of bail.

EXCISE CASE.

PETER NESTRONE, of No. 13½ Oliver-street, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before the Court on a charge of violating the Excise Law. He was held for trial and allowed to furnish bail.

A QUEER LAWYER.

WM. JOHNSON, who claimed to be a member of the legal fraternity, was arrested and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning on a charge of intoxication. While he was in the prisoner's box he found PETER NOSTRONE there on a charge of violating the Excise Law. JOHNSON supposed that he would be fined, and so induced NOSTRONE to pay him $10 as a fee for pleading his excise case when it was brought up. When JOHNSON was brought up before the magistrate he was discharged from custody with a reprimand, and he left the Court in high spirits and wholly oblivious of the fee and his client, who was indignant at the swindle.

LARCENY OF SILK.

JOSEPH RILEY was arrested yesterday on complaint of GEORGE W. COOPER, of No. 76 Horatio-street, who charged the prisoner with having stolen a piece of silk valued at $150. COOPER was driving through West Broadway with the silk in his cart, and he was informed by an unknown woman that a man had stolen a package from his cart. He turned and saw RILEY running up Varick-street with a bundle under his arm. On the complainant overtaking the fugitive he found it was the silk. RILEY then attempted to escape, but was finally secured by an officer. The prisoner was fully committed for trial by the magistrate. He is 17 years of age, a native of New-York, and resides at No. 50 Robinson-street.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The docket of the Court yesterday made the following exhibit: Intoxication, 23; disorderly conduct, 19; vagrancy, 8; assault and battery, 7; petit larceny, 2; violation of Excise Law, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1. Disposed of as follows: Fined $10 and committed until the fine be paid, 31; held to Court of Special Sessions, 9; committed to Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, 6; gave bail for good behavior, 5; committed for examination, 9; reprimanded and discharged, 3. Out of all these can only be gleaned the following:

PETTY THEFTS.

JOHN COOK, who may be presumed to have a musical ear, was arraigned, charged with stealing a guitar from AMOS R. BURTON, No. 160 Sullivan-street. COOK was committed to answer.

JAMES JOHNSTON was charged in the complaint of A. J. KELEMENEN, No. 84 Ninth-street, with having entered the complainant's room and stolen a pair of pants worth $24. JOHNSTON was held to answer.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

Capt. CHARLES W. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, brought up PATRICK CORCORAN charged with cruelly beating his horse in Mercer-street, near Bleecker. The statement of Capt. CAFFREY made a bad case for CORCORAN, as he said he beat the horse about the leg with a heavy hoop and when the animal attempted to go on it could not use the leg. CORCORAN was held to answer at the Special Sessions.

VIOLATION OF EXCISE LAW.

GEORGE DEMING, a colored man, was charged with selling liquor during the prohibited hours. He gave bail in $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

MELANGE.

The business of the Court yesterday embraced the following cases: Intoxication, 6; disorderly conduct, 9; assault and battery, 3; juvenile delinquents, 2; abandonment, 1; insane, 1; petit larceny, 1; larceny, 1. Disposed of as follows: Reprimanded and discharged, 6; committed ten days, 2; committed to Juvenile Asylum, 2; discharged, no complaint entered, 2; sent to Lunatic Asylum, 1; committed to answer, 2; committed for examination, 9. Among these cases is one of

SHOPLIFTING.

The complaint alleges that on Wednesday, about 4 P. M., a man and a woman went into the store of SAMUEL ROGERS, No. 340 Bowery, and purchased three yards of mozambique, but, as after-developments proved, provided themselves with eighty-five yards of dress goods. The man and the woman have not been found, but a boy, nine years old, named ANDREW WEYER, was arrested with the goods in his possession, and he was committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Miller, J.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2115—Livingston et al vs. Van Ness et al.	3619—Irving National Bank vs. Dayton.
2795—Odell vs. Doran et al.	1363—Sloane et al. vs. Hodgson and wife.
3279—Trundy vs. Young.	2961—Lefferts vs. Hudler.
3351—Newton vs. Kelly et al.	3657—Phillips vs. Enright.
3 53—Lipman vs. Cohen.	2896—Shorter vs. Grant.
3609—Field vs. The U. S. Mining Co.	3765—Myrick et al. vs. Zerweck et al.
3165—Smith vs. Seaver.	2496—Reid et al. vs. Stewart.
3635—Union National Bank of New-York vs. Arnstein, &c.	2945—The Schenck Machine Co. vs. Ford.
1423—Conley, Mayor, &c., vs. Girardy et al.	3556—Boscher vs. Cohen.
2161—Edgerton vs. Whelpley.	3571—Hall vs. Baker.
3141—Bodwell vs. Glines et al.	6756—Wood vs. Gibson.
1411—Godey vs. Cozans et al.	2555—The Wilder Salamander Safe Company vs. Quirk.
3105—Abendroth et al. vs. Chappell.	3362—Stevens vs. The Phelps and Gilmore Gold Mining Company.
2887—Tyng vs. Wiard.	891—Kaylar vs. Jenkins.
3659—Doherty vs. O'Reilly.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Nos.	Nos.
66—Griswold vs. Derby.	188—Bull vs. Bull.
72—Stewart vs. Morehouse.	192—Edwards vs. Foster.
103—Farrell vs. Malone.	197—Newbey vs. Streltitz.
121—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Church.	202—Knsyne vs. Herrick.
140—Nelson vs. Keene.	211—Brooks vs. Taylor.
172—Hewes vs. Anderson.	224—Trevoor vs. Drippo.

Call commences at No. 225—Smith vs. Leighton.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, J. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—McMahon vs. Rauhr.	11—Spaids vs. Same.
2—Tiernay vs. Pirandello.	12—Friedberg vs. Shackleford.
3—Tucker vs. Foster.	13—Brophy vs. Meyers.
4—Sherwood vs. Fabir.	14—Robinson vs. James.
5—Pinning vs. Folk.	15—Bawes vs. Biullon.
6—Solomon vs. McGill.	16—Mooney vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
7—Campbell vs. Rathbun.	17—Mooney vs. Same.
8—Wolfe vs. Bier.	18—Halsey vs. Gregory.
9—Bergman vs. The People's Mail Steamship Co.	19—Church vs. Union Theological Seminary.
10—Spaids vs. The New-York Mail Steamship Co.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION—BONDING PROPERTY SEIZED IN WAREHOUSE—VALUATION.

Before Judge Blatchford.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The United States vs. *Four Cases Sarasin & Co., 1,208 1,210, 1,211, 1,213, Silk Ribbons.*—This is a petition by Sarasin & Co., of Basel, Switzerland, the owners and claimants of the goods proceeded against in this suit, praying for an order that the goods be appraised at their cash value in the City of New-York, less the duties legally chargeable thereon; and that, upon filing such appraisement and a certificate from the Collector and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York that the duties on the goods have been paid, or secured to be paid, the goods be delivered to the claimants, on their executing to the United States a bond, with sureties, according to the statute in such case made and provided. The goods were imported in August, 1866, and entered for warehouse under the acts of August 6, 1846, (9 U. S. Stat. at Large, 53,) March 28, 1854, (10 Id. 270,) and March 14, 1866, (14 Id. 8.) The general provisions of those acts are, that goods entered for warehouse may remain in warehouse, under bond, for a limited time, without the payment of duties, subject to withdrawal for consumption on payment of duties, and to withdrawal for re-exportation without payment of duties. The bond under which the goods are warehoused, is a bond to secure the proper duties and expenses, to be ascertained on the entry for warehousing. (Act of August 30, 1842, Sec. 12, as amended by Act of August 6, 1846, Sec. 1, 9 U. S. Stat. at Large, 53.) In the present case, such bond was given. Afterward, and in October, 1866, the goods, while still in warehouse, were seized by the Collector, as forfeited, under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of May 28, 1830, (4 U. S. Stat. at Large, 410,) and the first section of the act of March 3, 1863, (12 Id., 737.) A libel of information was filed, and the goods were attached by the Marshal, and are now in his custody. A claim to the goods has been filed by the petitioners. This application is founded on the eighty-ninth section of the act of March 2, 1799, (1 Id., 696,) which provides that on the prayer of any claimant of goods so seized and prosecuted, for their delivery to him, the goods shall be appraised; and if, on the return of the appraisement, "the claimant shall, with one or more sureties, to be approved of by the Court, execute a bond in the usual form to the United States, for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the * * * goods * * * so prayed to be delivered are appraised, and, moreover, produce a certificate from the Collector of the district * * * and of the Naval Officer thereof, if any there be, that the duties on the goods * * * so claimed have been paid or secured in like manner as if the goods * * * had been legally entered, the Court shall by rule order such * * * goods * * * to be delivered to the said claimant." The statute merely provides that the goods shall be appraised, and that the bond shall provide for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the goods are appraised. The claimants insist that the Court shall order the goods to be appraised at their cash value in the City of New-York, less the duties legally chargeable thereon; and that the bond shall be a bond for the payment only of such cash value, less such duties. The District-Attorney, representing the Government, insists that the goods shall be appraised at their cash value in New-York, without any deduction of such duties, and that the bond shall be given accordingly. The question to be determined by the Court is, which is the proper course of procedure. It is made known to the Court, that under instructions from the Treasury Department, the officers of the Customs have been for about six months past, and are now, requiring appraisements and bonds, in cases like the present one, for the value of the goods, without any deduction of the duties. Such procedure is said to be generally acquiesced in by the claimants of property seized, but the present application is brought before the Court for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication as to the correct practice. The question has heretofore been presented to this Court in at least two cases, in which orders for bonding were made in accordance with the views urged by the claimants. One of the cases was that of the United States *vs.* 1,406 Boxes of Sugar, marked L. V. H. & Co., in which, Feb. 25, 1862, an order was made by this Court (Judge Betts) that the property be bonded at its market value, less the duties. But no minutes of any argument of the question before the Court and no written opinion are found. The second case referred to was that of The United States *vs.* 1,382 Hogsheads of Sugar, Charles Luling claimant, in which, March 22, 1862, an order was made by Judge Betts, that the goods seized be bonded by the claimant at their appraised value in this market, exclusive of the duties. In an opinion delivered in this court, by Judge Smalley, in that case, in June, 1862, on a motion made by the United States to set aside an order releasing the goods from custody, it is stated that the question decided by Judge Betts, by the order of March 22, 1862, was argued before him, and that, after full consideration, he held that the bond should be for the value, less the duties. But in that case, as in the other, no minutes of the argument of the question before Judge Betts are found, nor does the subject appear to have been disposed of by him in a written opinion. The motion before Judge Smalley in the case turned upon other points than the one now presented for consideration. This Court is, therefore, now asked to review the subject, and settle the course of practice for this district. Under the acts on which the libel in this case is founded, the penalty imposed is the forfeiture of the goods. If the goods are not warehoused, but are entered for consumption and the duties on them are paid, and they are, when seized, in the hands of the importer, he loses, if the goods are forfeited, the duties which he has paid, and the goods also. As the duties on the goods have been paid, those duties enter as an element into the value of the goods at the time of their seizure; and the Government, in availing itself of the provisions of the ninetieth section of the act of March 2, 1799, in case the goods are condemned and not delivered on bond to a claimant, and selling the goods at auction to the highest bidder, receives the market value of the goods, of which value the duties form a part. The Government receives just what the importer loses. If, after the Government, under such circumstances, seizes the goods for forfeiture, they are bonded at their market value, then, in case they are condemned, the Government receives and the importer loses the same amount as if they were not bonded—that is, the duties which have been paid, and the value of the goods in market, into which value the duties enter as a constituent part. If the duties on the goods have not been paid, and the goods are, when seized, in warehouse under the Warehousing Acts, with a bond to secure the duties, the property is in a very different situation from that which it is in when it is not warehoused, but is seized in the hands of the importer, after a consumption entry and after the payment of duties. The interpretation uniformly given to the 89th section of the act of March 2, 1799, is that the sum at which the property seized is to be appraised is its value as of the time and place of seizure. The theory is, that the Government is entitled, on a forfeiture and condemnation, to the value of the property as it stood at the time of the seizure—at the time it thus came into the hands of the Government. When the property is not warehoused, but is seized after a consumption entry, and after the duties on it have been paid, and is then condemned, this theory is carried out by causing the importer to lose and the Government to receive, either by a sale of the property, or by a suit on the bond given to procure its release after arrest, what was its value as it came into the possession of the Government at the time of its seizure. It is true that, under such circumstances, the Government receives, on the consumption entry, the duties on the property, and that afterward those duties enter into the price or value which the Government receives for the property, after it is condemned; and thus, according to a form of speech, the Government may be said to receive, and the importer to pay, the amount of the duties twice. But this is a fallacy. The duties are first paid as duties on the consumption entry, and then the property becomes part of the common stock of the country, and enters into its markets, and has a merchantable value, composed of all the elements which go to make up such value, such as cost of manufacture, freight, commissions, duties, mercantile profit and other items. That value it is, which, when the property is seized under such a state of facts, passes from the importer to the Government: and the importer necessarily loses the duties he has paid, and the money value of the property, which otherwise would have gone into his own pocket—no more and no less. But when the property is in warehouse, under a bond to secure the duties, it is there subject to withdrawal for consumption on payment of duties, or to withdrawal for re-exportation without payment of duties. If seized while so in warehouse, it has, at the time of seizure, a value composed of very different elements, so far as the question now under consideration is concerned, from those which compose its value when it is not in warehouse, but is seized in the hands of its importer, after a consumption entry and after the payment of duties. If sold by the importer while so in warehouse under bond, the duties do not form an element of its price or value. The purchaser pays to the importer the value of the property, not including any duties, and afterward pays the duties on withdrawing the property for consumption, or reëxports it without paying duties. The property cannot, while in warehouse under bond for the duties, be put into the market for consumption, so as to have the duties enter as an element into its value; and if it is withdrawn for reëxportation, the duties can never enter into its value in any market in this country under its existing importation. These views show that when property in warehouse under bond for duties is seized, the duties form no part of its value at the time it is seized. Now, applying the remedies which the law gives to the Government in this state of facts, these consequences follow. If the Government enforces the forfeiture, and the property is not released on bond, but is sold, the Government receives for it, by putting it into market, a price into which the duties enter as a component part, (the property, when sold, being put into competition with other property of the same kind which has paid duties,) and thus the Government receives not only what was the value of the property to the importer at the time of the seizure, but also an additional value representing the amount of duties. Thus, the Government virtually receives the duties on the property, and also its value at the time of seizure. It receives what the importer ought to lose, namely, the value of the property to the importer at the time of its seizure; and it also practically receives the duties, by receiving the same price for the property which it would bring if it had paid duties. It also claims the right to enforce against the importer the bond for duties given on the entry for warehouse. If it should be allowed to enforce that bond, then, in such case, as in the case where the property was condemned and sold on being seized while not in warehouse, but while in the hands of the importer, after a consumption entry and after the payment of duties, it would seem to receive the amount of the duties twice. But this again is specious. The bond for duties given by the importer, if enforceable, would be enforced by reason of the voluntary act of the importer in giving it. The transaction of giving such bond, and any rights of the Government under it, are separate and distinct from the rights acquired by the Government by virtue of any fraud which justifies the seizure of the property. As to what the Government receives as representing duties when it sells the property in market, it receives that as an incident of sovereignty. The property has virtually been imported by the Government itself, and it has the right to put it into the market, and all it receives for it as representing duties on like property, is clear gain. But such gain arises from the principle that the Government pays no duties on articles imported by itself. If the Government imports property which is afterward sold by it, it receives on the sale a price into which the amount of duties on like property, when imported by an individual, enters as a constituent part, and the gain thereby accruing to Government is an inherent incident of its sovereign right. But, although the course of proceeding in the case of a sale on forfeiture where the goods are in warehouse under bond, may bear the semblance of giving to the Government the amount of the duties on the property twice, in addition to the value of the property to the importer at the time of its seizure, yet the importer loses nothing but what was the value to him of the property at that time; and if the bond given by him for the duties is enforced, he loses those also. At this stage comes up the question now presented for decision. If the property proceeded against in this suit is released on a bond such as the Government insists on—namely: a bond for the value of the property when seized, including the duties—and the property is condemned in the suit, the Government will receive, under such bond, not only the value of the property to the importer at the time of seizure, but also an additional value, representing the amount of the duties; and, besides that, it will receive the duties imposed by the Collector, in case the goods are withdrawn for consumption. It will thus receive, in all, just what it would receive in case the property were condemned and sold, on its seizure while not in warehouse, but while in the hands of the importer, after a consumption entry and after the payment of duties. And it will not receive that full amount if a bond for the value, less the duties, is given. But it has been already shown that the warehousing system introduces a change, to the full benefits of which the importer is entitled. Where the property is not warehoused, the Government receives the duties; and if it afterward seizes and condemns the property it receives its full market value. If the property is warehoused, and then seized, condemned and sold, without being delivered to the claimant on bond, the Government acquires a title to the property, and sells it in like manner as if it had itself imported it. But in case such a bond as the Government claims to receive in the present case is given, the importer will, as we have seen, lose, if the property is condemned in the suit, not only what was the value to him of the property, in warehouse, at the time of its seizure, but, in addition, a sum equal to the amount of the duties legally chargeable thereon; and if, after thus bonding the property, he withdraws it for consumption, he must pay the duties on it in cash to the Collector, notwithstanding the amount of them has been included in such delivery bond. He will thus, in case of condemnation, lose more than he would if the property were not delivered to him on bond, but were to remain in the hands of the Government, and be sold by it. In each case, the same offence is charged and has been committed, for which the property is forfeited. In each case the property is in warehouse, under bond for the duties. The merchandise is equally guilty in each case; but, if the claimant seeks to avail himself of the privilege of bonding his property when it is seized while in warehouse, he cannot do so, according to the views urged by the Government, without imposing upon himself a liability, in case the property is condemned, which he will not incur if he leaves the property in the hands of the Government. Such a result is opposed to the spirit and intent of the 89th section of the act of March 2, 1799. One of the principal points involved in the case before referred to, decided by Judge Smalley, was, whether the bonding system, provided for cases of seizure by the eighty-ninth section of that act, applied to property seized while in warehouse. He decided that it did so apply, and that it was the intention of Congress that the merchant should have the full benefits and advantages of the warehousing system. To require from him such a bond as the Government claims, would be to deprive him, practically, of the benefit of bonding warehoused property seized and prosecuted while in warehouse. But if the property is delivered to the claimant on a bond for its value when seized, not including the duties, then, if the property is condemned in the suit, the importer will lose the same amount as if he had not bonded the property, and no more; and will thus have the full benefit of the privileges of the warehouse system, and the full benefit of the system of bonding provided by the 89th section of the act of 1799.

It is claimed by the Government that this view is contrary to the decision of Judge Cadwalader, in the District Court of Philadelphia, in the case of The United States *vs.* Cigars, Mayoz and others, claimants, (16 Legal Intelligencer, 388, 3 Philadelphia Reports, 517.) It does not appear, in the report of that case, that the property seized was in storehouse. The question before the Court for decision, as stated in the opinion, was whether the amount of regular duties payable on the property, if legally entered, was to be deducted by the appraisers in ascertaining the value for which the delivery bond should be given; or, in other words, whether, in case of condemnation, the claimant should lose the amount of those duties, as well as the value of the property forfeited. The Court does not, in its opinion, allude to the warehousing acts, or discuss the question in reference to property seized while in warehouse. It lays down the principle, that if the property is to be delivered to the claimant, on substituting for it a bond, under the 89th section of the act of 1799, that bond should be a substitute for the full value of the property. Such full value the Court, in that case, held to be the market value, without a deduction of the amount of the duties. Where property is seized in the hands of the importer, after a consumption entry, and after the duties are paid, the full value of the property to the importer, at the time of the seizure, necessarily includes the duties, as we have seen. But where property in warehouse under bonds for duties is seized, the full value of the property to the importer at the time of the seizure does not include the duties. The delivery bond is intended to be a substitute for the full value of the property to the importer at the time of seizure, and for nothing more. Uniformity of principle and equal justice to the importer in all cases of seizure can be carried out only by varying the basis of appraisement in the manner indicated, in cases of delivery bonds on seizures of property in warehouse. It is said by Judge Cadwalader, in his opinion, that the circumstances that the duties have not been paid when the proceedings to forfeit the property is instituted, is, in reason, attended with no difference in favor of the importer. That is very true. But it is equally true that the circumstance that he has availed himself of the provisions of the warehousing acts and given a bond for the duties, instead of paying them, ought not to work a difference against him. Such a difference is manifestly worked if he is compelled, as a condition of obtaining a release of his property from seizure, to give such a bond as the Government claims in this case. While I regret to seem to differ from so experienced and able a jurist as Judge Cadwalader, I am satisfied, after thorough reflection, that the principle laid down by Judge Betts, and always adhered to by him, in regard to the amount of the bond to be required in cases of seizures and prosecutions for forfeiture of property in warehouse under bond for duties, was correct. Such will continue to be the ruling of this Court in like cases, until varied by superior authority.

The prayer of the petition is granted.

Mr. Courtney and Mr. Simons, for the United States; Mr. Sidney Webster, for the claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

A FORGED INSTRUMENT.

John H. Foster was put on trial charged with making a forged instrument with intent to defraud the United States. The testimony showed that a woman named Hannah McCarthy, whose maiden name was Hannah Burke, living near Washington, in 1864 loaned to the Government $1,227 and took a certificate of deposit for that amount in the name of Hannnah Burke. This certificate with others was stolen from her house one night, and on application she got another certificate issued to her. Some time after the defendant applied to a man named Wilson Detendorf, with the certificate of deposit, and wanted him to buy it or advance money on it. Defendant refused to buy it, as it was not indorsed, but advanced him some money on it, and in a day or two after Foster came to him again, with a woman who represented herself to be Hannah Burke, and the owner of the certificate. Defendorf took from them affidavits that they were the parties they represented themselves to be, and the woman indorsed the certificate to him, "Pay to the order of Wilson Defendorf, Hannah Burke," making her mark, as she could not write.

The woman Mary St. John was indicted with Foster, but she pleaded guilty.

Foster's counsel raised the point that this indorsement was not an instrument in the meaning of the law; but the Court decided against him and the jury convicted Foster without leaving their seats.

For the United States, Mr. Bell; for defendant Mr. Staples.

NOT A FORGED INSTRUMENT.

The United States vs. *Henry Steele, Jr.*—This was a motion for a new trial. The defendant was indicted with presenting false and forged papers to defraud the United States. He was a notary public. In order to account for a woman to whom a pension was due, not appearing herself to obtain it, he had made a certificate over his notarial seal that she was too ill to come, which was proved to have been false, and he presented her signature to an order for the payment of the money. On being tried, the jury acquitted him on the count of the indictment which charged him with presenting the order as being a forged paper, but convicted him on the other count as to this certificate.

A motion was made for a new trial, and the Court now granted the motion, holding that as the certificate, though false, was the genuine certificate of Steele, it was not a false and forged paper within the meaning of the statute.

As he had been acquitted on the other counts of the indictment, nothing remained except to order his discharge, as this count could not be sustained.

The United States vs. *John H. Trapp.*—A motion for a new trial in this case, in which the accused was indicted for forgery, was denied.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

INTERESTING BOUNTY CASE.

A man named James Wallace was taken before the Commissioner, charged with the fraudulent collection of his son's bounty. It appears that Jas. Wallace, Jr., the son referred to, enlisted in the United States Army, joining the Sixty-second Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, on the 30th of June, 1861. At the expiration of his three years term of service he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home in this City. Shortly afterward he reënlisted, and, in one of the battles before Richmond, was killed. His father hearing of his death sent to Washington and ordered the body disinterred, embalmed and sent to this City, which was done. At about the same time Mr. Wallace took the necessary legal steps to secure his deceased son's bounty of $250, in which he was successful, and the money thus obtained was applied to the burial expenses of his boy. It would seem, however, that Mr. Wallace erred in the matter and had no right to collect the bounty, in view of the fact, as alleged by the complainant, (Jane Fowler *alias* Jane Wallace,) that during the month of July, 1864, when young Wallace was in New-York, he was married to her, after making her acquaintance at her mother's house, and afterward visiting her at the Occidental Saloon, Broadway, where she was employed as a waitress. In view of this, Jane claims the bounty, and causes Mr. Wallace's arrest. The old gentleman says he never heard of the marriage and does not believe such ceremony was ever performed.

Adjourned until Saturday morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 30.

Before Judge Barnard.

NULLITY OF STATE LIENS UPON VESSELS—IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the matter of the Lien Against the Steamboat Josephine.—A motion was made in this proceeding on behalf of the owner of the steamboat *Josephine*, to vacate and discharge a warrant of attachment issued to enforce a lien filed under the State Statute of 1862, on the ground that the provisions of the law which vested in the State Courts power to enforce liens against vessels, were in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, and the acts of Congress which gave to the United States Courts the exclusive jurisdiction in cases of admiralty. It was claimed that proceedings under the State law were void, and that the attachment should be discharged and the vessel remanded to the custody of her owner.

Upon argument Judge BARNARD held that the motion should be granted, and the vessel discharged from attachment.

This decision is of very great importance to owners of vessels and persons engaged repairing the same, and furnishing stores, &c. The right to proceed against the vessel *in rem* is taken away, and parties must now proceed to enforce their claims according to the rules of admiralty.

C. A. Rapallo for the motion, Pinckney & Spink in opposition.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 30.

Before Judge Smith.

MOTIONS TO TRANSFER ACTIONS FROM THE STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS.

William A. Britton vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—The plaintiff in this action commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court of this District some time since, for the purpose of recovering the sum of about $7,500 from the defendant. It is alleged in his complaint that in September, 1862, and while defendant was in command of the Department of the Gulf, he, plaintiff, was seized by Butler's orders at or near Natchez, and a check for the above amount was taken from him and never returned. Hence he brings this action to recover it. The defendant, Butler, in his petition, duly verified and made for the purpose of having the case transferred from the State to the Federal Court, avers that whatever was done in the premises by him, or by his orders, was done and performed as a Major-General of the United States Army in time of rebellion, and while he had command of the Department of the Gulf; that plaintiff was taken while in the act of passing the lines, and as a prisoner of war, if not as a spy, conveyed to headquarters and searched. That on his person there was found a check payable to the order of certan well-known rebels at a New-Orleans bank, and that these rebels were at the time known to be within the Confederate lines. That, in pursuance of orders from the Government authorities at Washington, and in accordance with the rules of war, the aforesaid check or draft was taken from the prisoner and duly handed over to the proper Government authorities. The petition concludes with a prayer that the action be transferred from the State Court in which it has been commenced to the United States Circuit, as provided by late acts of Congress.

Judge SMITH granted the motion of the defendant, and the trial will, therefore, take place in a Federal Court.

Messrs. Develin and Trull for Gen. Butler; and Mr. Vose for plaintiff.

In the case of Alfred Kearney *vs.* the same defendant, a similar motion was made by Mr. Choate in behalf of plaintiff. It seems that a like motion was made in this action a short time since, and was then, for some reason, denied. The Court yesterday said he must deny this also, because leave for renewal had not been obtained, according to the practice of the Court. Nearly all of the numerous suits commenced lately against Gen. Butler, will be tried in the United States Courts.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF IDENTITY.

Before the Same Judge.

In the matter of the application of Emiline Merey, &c. This is a very remarkable and altogether mixed case. Charles H. Bertrand claims to be an attorney and counselor at law in this City. Emiline Mery, or Merey, claims to be the owner of premises No. 132 East Sixteenth-street, in this City; that she acquired them by deed Dec. 14, 1865, from one Eliza Altenheim, widow; that this deed was recorded Dec. 15, 1865, in Liber 950 of Conveyances, page 357, in the Register's Office. Her affidavit then goes on to set forth that Bertrand has in his possession the deed, searches and other valuable papers relating thereto, which she wants, and which he refuses to deliver to her. Hence an order was obtained from Judge SUTHERLAND, on the 15th inst., to show cause why he should not comply with her request. One Egbert Van Santon also makes an affidavit. Mr. W. H. Newschafer was, according to some part of the testimony, employed as an attorney and counsellor to take these proceedings.

When the motion was called on yesterday affidavits were produced by the other side. One of them purported to have been signed and sworn to by Emiline Mery, or Merey (it is hard to tell which) and recites in substance that she, deponent, does not know W.H. Newschafer, her alleged attorney; that she never saw him in her life, and she never made any such affidavit as the one which purports to have been sworn to May 15 by her, and never took any proceedings of the kind mentioned. She knew nothing about the order to show cause until a copy of it was presented to her by counsel; and she never knew anything about Egbert Van Santon's affidavit until a copy was shown to her. This affidavit was made the 18th inst.

The Court thought this was, in some respects, the most remarkable case which had ever come before him.

Mr. Sanxay, counsel for the respondent, said there was some very hard swearing in the case. Before they got through with it he believed the Court would agree with him that some person or persons ought to be indicted for perjury.

After considerable discussion the Court made an order that it should be referred to a suitable person to take testimony as to the question of identity, as to how many Emiline Merys, or Mereys, there are engaged in the litigation. The facts of the case will doubtless be fully developed on the coming in of the referee's report.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRADE MARK!—IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS

The Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine Company vs. *Joseph W. Bartlett.*—The following are the facts in this case as set forth in the pleadings, and proved by the affidavits at the hearing.

In 1857 James E. A. Gibbs, of Virginia, invented a new sewing-machine, the prominent characteristic of which was that it required the use of but a single needle and thread. That he might associate his name permanently with his invention, he constructed the machine in the form of the capital letter G, of the Roman alphabet—with his associates, introduced it into the market, and by advertising it as the "letter G" machine, and the constant use of that letter in the business, and in connection with the machine, claimed to have adopted and appropriated the letter itself as well as the special shape of the machine, for the trade mark and symbol of the business. After some mutations of fortune the machine finally proved a success, and it became popularly known as the "letter G," as well as the "Willcox & Gibbs" machine. The complainant's company was organized to meet the demands of the increasing business, and succeeded to all the rights of the original owners, including the trade mark in question.

It was further proved that after the success became an established fact, the defendant introduced upon the market a machine in imitation of the "Willcox & Gibbs," which so closely resembled the "letter G" form, that upon an ordinary inspection of a purchaser it would be readily taken for it; that the defendant established agencies and advertised his machine, and pushed its sale in this form for the purpose of availing himself of the reputation and credit of their machine to sell his own; that purchasers were deceived by this resemblance in fact, and that it was principally through this similarity that the defendant was able to sell his machines at all; that when put to practical use it failed to do its work, and that on account of the resemblance, and the course of business of defendant and his agents, its faults and defects were imputed to the genuine "letter G" machine, greatly to the injury of its reputation and the plaintiffs' trade. Other facts were incidentally stated, but the above is the substance of those on which the plaintiffs relied.

Upon these facts application was made for an injunction, and as no one appeared to oppose the motion, the following order was made by Judge DALY in the case:

Upon motion of L. E. Chittenden, Esq., of counsel for the complainants, this court doth hereby strictly prohibit and enjoin the said defendant, Joseph W. Bartlett, and each and every of his servants and agents, and all persons acting under his authority or control, or by his consent or permission from counterfeiting or imitating the trade-mark, device or symbol of the complainants, described and figured in the said complaint, so devised and first used by said Gibbs and applied to the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine, and now owned by the complainants, and from using or permitting any other person to use the same, either as a form for a sewing-machine, or as a tradesmark, device or symbol of or in connection with the business of making or selling sewing-machines, and from selling or offering for sale, advertising, or in any manner holding out to the public any other form, style or figure of sewing-machine as the letter G machine; and from claiming, pretending or holding out to the public any other form, style or figure of sewing-machine as the complainant's manufacture; and from using the said form of the capital Roman letter G, or any imitation thereof, as a trademark, device or symbol for a sewing-machine, or the business of making or selling sewing-machines, so long as this order shall remain in force, and not be modified or set aside by competent authority.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 30.

Before Judge Daly.

MOTION FOR ALIMONY AND INJUNCTION.

Ann Connaughton vs. *Thomas M. Connaughton.*—This was a motion for alimony and for an injunction restraining defendant from disposing of his property, pending a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery. Defendant opposes the motion on the ground, as stated in his affidavits, that prior to the commencement of the suit for divorce, and when the plaintiff was in possession of all the facts on which that suit is founded, he made an arrangement with his wife for a mutual separation to avoid litigation, by virtue of which arrangement he deeded to her a house, in Twenty-eighth-street, worth $18,000, which she agreed to take and support herself; that his whole income, after deducting taxes and interest on the mortgage on his property, does not exceed $1,900 per annum, and that an injunction preventing him from disposing of his property would so tie him up as to prevent him from doing any business, either for the support of himself or for the payment of alimony.

Plaintiff claims in her affidavits that the deed of the house in Twenty-eight-street was given to her with any such understanding as alleged in defendant's affidavit, and avers that it was given in consideration of her agreeing to relinquish her right of dower in a house which defendant wished to sell in Thirty-first-street, and to secure her a home; that independent of the house in Twenty-eighth-street, which only furnishes her a shelter, she has no means of living, and that she has two invalid children to support.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

McKeon & Smythe for plaintiff; John H. Anthon for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 30.

By Judge Sutherland.

McKenzie *vs.* McKenzie et al.; report confirmed and order granted. Chittenden *vs.* Chittenden, et al.; motion granted. Aims et al. *vs.* Aims et al.; motion granted for a reference. Schloendorff et al. *vs.* Schloendorff et al.; report of referee confirmed and order granted. Crowell *vs.* Gray et al.; motion granted with costs.

By Judge Miller.

D. C. W. Smith et al. *vs.* Charles Mellen et al.; judgment ordered. Lucien B. Stone *vs.* Henry P. Cooper; motion denied with costs and without prejudice. Michael Hughes et al. *vs.* John J. Wetsel; motion denied without prejudice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 30.

By Judge Garvin.

Witthaus, &c., *vs.* Hawks; motion granted. Lyons *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; case settled. Armons *vs.* Harte; motion granted. Dusenbury *vs.* Leland; motion granted. Brutelman *vs.* Foster; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

Barnaby *vs.* Hope; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—MAY 30.

Before Judge Smith.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST GEN. BUTLER TRANSFERRED TO THE FEDERAL COURTS.

William A. Brittan vs. *Benjamin F. Butler.*—This action was commenced by the plaintiff in the Supreme Court of this District.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

Six cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions. One prisoner was acquitted, one discharged at the request of the complainant, three remanded and one sentenced to the State prison for two years and six months.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appeared for the people.

SENTENCED.

David Bowers pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary. The complaint alleged that the accused stole 40 lbs. of solder from the cellar of the house No. 471 Eighth-avenue. Sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

REMANDED.

Winfield S. Bard *alias* Col. Colburn, *alias* Col. W. Bard, *alias* Captain Bard, a confidence man of the

first water, was placed upon trial for playing upon the credulity of Mr. Wm. B. Wait, Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Ninth-Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The evidence showed that the prisoner went to the Institution and representing that Gen. Van Vleit had sent him, ordered twenty-one dozen brooms, worth $63, which he said would be paid for by the Government. The order was filled but the money never received. The prisoner plead guilty and was remanded for sentence. A second indictment hangs over him for a similar offence. Bard went to the store of Mr. Wm. M. George, Jr., No. 565 Broadway, and representing himself to be Colonel of the Third United States Infantry Regulars, obtained from them six swords, of the value of $500, which were never paid for. It is altogether likely that Judge RUSSELL will make an example of this smooth-visaged villain.

John Breen plead guilty to a charge of embezzlement. The indictment charged that on the 20th inst. the accused stole $6 from his employer's drawer. Remanded for sentence.

Carl Meddensteidt plead guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. The prisoner stole $54 worth of shoes from the store of Hasbrouck, Peters & Barber, No. 87 Warren-street, on the 22d inst. Remanded for sentence.

ACQUITTED.

Bernard O'Neil, charged with stabbing Peter Regan, of No. 14 Jackson-street, on the 18th of March, admitted his guilt, but plead that he did the deed in self-defence. The jury so believed, and accordingly rendered a verdict of acquittal.

DISCHARGED.

Charles Gunther, accused of stealing $58 in United States notes, was discharged at the request of the complainant, Mr. Louis Jackel, of No. 13 Ninth-avenue.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. George Williams, false pretences.
The People vs. John Riley and Edward James, grand larceny.
The People vs. William Cute, grand larceny.
The People vs. Frederick Ricke, grand larceny.
The People vs. John F. Davis, grand larceny.
The People vs. William Griffin, burglary in the first degree and grand larceny.
The People vs. Peter Ross and Charles Burger, burglary in the second degree and grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Petrie, carrying slung-shot.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

At Court of Special sessions, yesterday, the calendar was unusually light, as if the hot weather had a decided influence on our City morality. The cases in all numbered but twenty-seven.

PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

A rather novel case was tried. The defendant was a stylish-looking young man, about 27 years of age. The complainant, one Henry H. Harrison, was coming out of the hallway of the St. Nicholas, when he was met by the defendant, who requested him to accompany him to Jefferson Market Police Court, at the same time throwing open his coat and exhibiting something which complainant could not very well distinguish, but supposed it to be a shield. The latter said he would not go without a warrant, whereupon the defendant left him, and meeting an officer in Broadway stopped to converse with him for a few moments, and then left. Mr. Harrison then stepped up to the officer and inquired as to whether he knew the person who had just been speaking to him, at the same time relating the matter above referred to. The officer suspecting the man's character followed and arrested him.

The prisoner's name is George Williams. He is known to the Police as one of a gang of Mercer-street hangers-on. His object seems to have been to frighten Mr. Harrison, who is a manufacturing jeweler at No. 178 Broadway, and by that means extort money from him.

Justice DOWLING, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, took occasion to refer to a case of a similar character, where the City Judge lately sentenced a man for a like offence to two years State Prison and to pay a fine of $10,000. He said he would not be as severe in this case, but would be as lenient as the law would permit. The prisoner was then sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and to pay a fine of $250.

THREE DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Henry Tiedeman plead guilty to keeping a disorderly house at No. 220 Centre-street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for four months and fined $50. John C. Corson, keeper of a house of a similar character, No. 151 Crosby-street, and Abraham and Eliza Strouss, of No. 144 Mercer-street, were acquitted, there not being sufficient testimony to convict.

NOTE FROM MR. LAROCQUE.

No. 35 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your report of a case in which Mr. Tilden and myself were concerned yesterday, he is made to have stated that something said by me was false. That word was not used by him to my hearing or knowledge, and I am quite confident that he would not charge me with an intentional misstatement. If I thought otherwise we would not be the good friends we are to-day.

Will you please make this correction?

Yours truly, JER. LAROCQUE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 30, 1867.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81.C....	111¼	75 U. S. Express Co..	72
3,000 do....	111⅛	300 do....	71¾
10,000 U.S.6s.5-20s. C'62	109½	200 do	71
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40.C.	99¾	100 do	70¾
1,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106⅛	10 Mer. U. Ex.	1[illegible]
		250 Pacific Mail	129¾
19,500 do..Third Ser.	105¾	200 N. Y. Cen.	98⅞
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s. '72..	101	500 do....b30	99
5,000 N.Y.St.7s.Bounty Loan....C.	108¼	100 do....s30	98¾
		50 do	99⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	65½	500 Erie R	60⅜
10,000 do	65¾	100 do	60⅜
7,000 do	65¾	300 do	60⅛
3,000 do......2d call	65½	100 do......2d call	59⅞
2,000 do	65¾	100 Hud. Riv. R.	102
5,000 do	66	100 do	101¾
4,000 Tenn. 6s.......x-c	66½	13 Norw. & Worces R.	95
30,000 Mo. 6s	97¼	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	68½
10,000 do......s30	97	300 do....b10	68¼
1,000 Cal. 7s	121	300 do....b30	68¼
2,000 Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	97½	300 do	68
		100 do....b30	68⅜
20,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	49	100 do.....2d call	68
10,000 Ohio & M.C....	2[illegible]¼	300 Clev. & Pitts	75¼
50,000 do	25⅝	700 Chic. & N. W.	33½
6,000 Erie R....1st M.	101	200 do.........s10	33⅜
1,000 do	101¼	100 do.........s30	33½
2,000 Erie R. 3d M....	97	500 do	33⅝
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s' 83	93¾	100 do.........b10	33⅝
5,000 Tol. & W.1M.Ex.	90	200 do.....2d call	33⅜
3,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s.	88¾	100 do	33½
6,000 Chi. & Alt.1st M.	101	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	58⅜
3,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	82	800 do	58¼
1,500 West. U.Tel7sBs	80	200 do	58⅛
15 Bank of Commerce.	119	200 do.........s10	58⅛
5 Fourth Nat. Bank.	107¼	300 do.........b10	58⅛
200 Canton Co..	43½	700 Chi. & R. I.	88½
200 West. U. Tel	43	100 do.........b30	88⅝
100 do.........b10	43	1200 do.........s30	88¼
100 do	42⅞	500 do.........s30	88
84 do	42⅝	200 do.	88⅞
100 Quick. Min	26	26 Chic B. & Q. R....	131
200 Boston W. P	27½	400 Ind. & Cin	79⅛
200 do	27¼	400 P., F. W. & C	96⅝
200 do.....2d call	27	100 Alt. & T. H.	40¼
500 do	26⅞	100 Alt. & T. H. P	70½
400 Adams Ex	66	100 Mil. & St. P. R....	34⅜
105 do	64	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	55½
25 Wells Fargo Ex....	65	200 do......2d call	55¼

SECOND BOARD.

$150,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R.'65 New Issue	108	500 M. So. & N. I....b30	68
		300 do	67⅞
10,000 Tenn. 6s.....new	66	300 do	68
3,000 Erie 4th M	88	200 Clev. & Pitts	75
4,000 Gal. & C. 2d M...	97½	100 New-Jersey Cen. R.	118
45 Fourth National...	107	200 Chi. & N. W	33½
400 Adams Express	63½	500 do.	33¼
200 do	63¼	1000 do.......b60	33⅜
200 do	63½	1200 Chic.& N. W.Pf..	57⅞
400 Wells Fargo Ex	65	100 do.......b30	58
100 U. S. Ex. Co	67	100 Chic. & R. I.	88
100 Wilks. Coal	35	100 do.........b10	88½
100 Mar. Pref	16½	100 do	88¼
300 Pac. M. SS. Co	129	55 Pitts.F.W.&C.R...	97
800 N. Y. Cen	98⅜	100 do	96⅝
600 Erie Railroad	59⅞	100 Mil. & St. P Pf....	55
800 Reading R....s60	103¼	300 do	55½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C	25⅜	200 Mil.&P.D.C Pr....	55½
100 Mar. Min. Pr	17	800 M. S. & N. I	68⅜
100 do.........b10	17	600 do	68½
100 Canton Co	43½	200 do.........b10	68½
300 Pacific Mail	129¾	200 do.........b30	68⅝
500 Atlantic Mail	101	300 do.........b3	68½
100 do.........c	101	1000 Clev. & Pitts	75½
300 Adams' Ex. Co	67	500 do	75⅝
100 West. U. Tel	43	600 do	75¾
100 do.........c	42⅞	200 do	75⅞
100 do.........b10	43	200 do.........b30	76
100 do.........s5	42⅞	200 do.........c	75⅞
500 U. S. Express	74	200 Cleve. & Tol	113
100 N. Y. Cen.......b10	99	100 do.........s3	113
300 do	98⅞	1500 Chi. R. I. & P	89
200 do.........c	98⅞	400 do	88⅞
100 do.........b15	99	200 do.........b10	89
1800 Erie R	60⅜	1300 Chic. & N. W	33⅞
300 do.........s10	60¼	200 do.........s15	33⅜
600 do	60¼	300 do.........c	33⅞
800 do.........b15	60⅜	300 do.........b10	33⅞
200 do.........s5	60¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.s10	58⅝
100 Hud. Riv. R....b10	102¼	300 do	58⅝
100 do.........s60	102	300 do.........b3	58⅝
100 do	102⅛	200 do.........c	58⅝
100 Reading R	103¾	100 P., F. W. & C	96⅞
200 do	103⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 O. & M. Cer	25	900 Erie Railroad	59⅝
300 Canton Co......b30	43½	100 do.........s30	59½
200 do	43½	600 do.........b3	59⅝
100 Bos. Water P	27	200 do.........b15	59⅞
100 do	26⅞	200 Reading R	103⅝
100 do.........c	26¾	200 do.........b10	103⅜
400 do.........s30	26½	100 do.........b3	103⅝
100 Cumb. Coal	30	300 M. S. & N. I. R	68
100 Quicksilver	25	100 do.........b10	68⅛
100 Pac. M.......ex-d.	128⅞	400 do.........b3	68⅛
200 Atlantic Mail	101¼	600 Clev. & Pitts	75⅝
100 do	101⅛	100 Cleve. & Tol	112¾
100 West. U. Tel	42⅝	600 Chi., R. I. & P	88½
100 do.........b30	42⅞	100 do.........b15	88⅝
100 do.........c	42¾	100 do.........c	88½
200 N. Y. Cen	98⅝	100 do.........s10	88¼
200 do.........s15	98½	300 do.........b3	88½
300 do.........b3	98½	500 Chi. & N. W	33⅛
100 do.........b30	98⅝	100 do.........s15	33⅜
200 do.........c	98½	200 do.........b3	33½
300 Hudson R	101⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.b10	58⅛
100 Ill. Cen	115¾		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Boston W. P	26¾	100 Hudson Riv.....b30	102
200 Pac. M. S. Co...s30	128¾	300 M. S. & N. I	68
100 do.........b30	129	200 do.........b30	68⅛
100 At. Mail SS. Co...	101	200 Cleve. & Pitts..b10	75⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R	98⅜	400 do	75
800 Erie R	59⅛	400 do.........b30	75⅛
200 do.........s10	59¼	600 Chic., R. I. & P	88½
2300 do	59⅛	100 do.........b15	98¼
200 do.........b15	59⅜	100 do.........s5	88½
200 do.........s5	59¼	100 do.........s30	88
200 do.........b3	59¼	100 do.........s10	88⅛
2800 do	59⅛	300 Chic & N. W	33⅛
200 do.........s4	59⅛	300 do.........b10	33¼
200 do.........s10	59	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf..	57⅞
1500 do.........s3	59⅛	100 do.........b10	57⅞
500 Reading R	103⅛	1400 do	57¾
500 do	103⅛	200 do.........s15	57⅛

THURSDAY, May 30—P. M.

The *Bull* account in the Gold Room continues quite confident of higher rates. This calculation is based on the mere theory that Secretary MCCULLOCH's letter, published yesterday, in postponing the contraction of the Greenback circulation, indirectly favors dearer Gold. It is questionable whether this view will be taken by the business public generally. The popular opinion, we believe, has been adverse to a further reduction of Greenbacks for four or five months past, and this from no apprehension that Gold would go up if the Secretary were to announce this to be his policy. His present announcement is received with much favor by the merchants here, as we doubt not it will be by the manufacturers in the country, and the only regret expressed is that such a letter was not written and published by Mr. MCCULLOCH on the advent of the present year in January last. It would have removed apprehensions which, however vague in their nature or groundless in fact, have since seriously affected trade and finance and lessened the internal revenues of the Government.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 137½@137¾ ₩ cent., the buyers for the rise paying 6@7 ₩ cent. interest for Money, on call, to carry the Gold over. The rate closed at 6 ₩ cent. interest, after the higher figure had been paid early in the day. This is an unusual state of things in the Gold speculation. Generally speaking there is so decided a short interest in the market that the so-called cash gold is employed free of charge, or at a nominal rate for the use of the Money advanced upon it, and very frequently a consideration is paid for its use from day to day for the *Bear* account. This account is now quite inconsiderable, and the Treasury being a constant seller, in moderate daily sums, over and above its receipts for business, and the export demand having dearly ceased for the present, there is no other place for the Gold bought upon speculation than to leave it with Money lenders at rates rather higher than lower than the terms paid for Money on Railway Stocks and other Miscellaneous collateral.

From the above cause, there was an active demand for Money to-day at 6@7 ₩ cent., the market closing on a fair offering from lenders at 6 ₩ cent. The Public Funds were unusually quiet, except at the Treasury Office, where about a million and a quarter of the United States 7.30s were purchased (or exchanged for 5-20s) for Government account. The Railway market was not so buoyant as on Wednesday, although prices yielded but partially from the somewhat rapid advance then made. Active use was made by speculative sellers of the reported demand for Money, although in the case of Erie and several other Stocks, Money could be borrowed upon them (or rather the Stocks could be lent on the Street) on easier terms than were paid by the Gold men, or even by the dealers in the Public Funds.

The leading drawers of Exchange are asking 109½@110 ₩ cent. for sixty-day bills on London. For round sums the inside quotation would probably be accepted for Saturday's mail. It is not impossible that the buyers of Gold, who believe in higher rates through the Summer, may venture upon what are called forced shipments of Gold to the other side, in order to relieve the large balances which they are carrying here at full rates of interest.

In the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with the 5 o'clock P. M. prices of Wednesday. The Railway market bearish after the Second Board. Gold not so firm as in the forenoon.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	99⅝	Northwest	33½	33⅛
U. S. 5-20s	109½	109⅜	N. West Pref	58½	57⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	88⅞	88½
N. Y. Central	98¾	98½	Fort Wayne	97¼	96¾
Erie	60⅛	59⅛	Pacific Mail	129¾	128½
Hudson	102½	102	Quicksilver	24¾	26
Reading	104	103⅛	W. U. Telegraph	43	42¾
Mich. Southern	68½	68	Mariposa Pref	17	16½
Illinois Central	115¾	115½	Ohio Certificates	25½	25½
Pittsburgh	75⅛	75	American Gold	137⅝	137⅛
Tennessee 6s	66	66½	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1867	136½	Oregon W.L., ½ yr, 1881	106
6 ₩ cent., 1868	135	5 ₩ cent. reg'd, 1871	111⅞
6 ₩ cent., cou., 1868	135	5 ₩ cent., cou., 1871	112
6 ₩ cent. reg'd. 1881	111½	End. cou., 1871	111¾
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	5 ₩ cent., reg'd, 1874	103⅝
5-20 registered, 1862	106¼	5 ₩ cent. cou'n, 1874	105
5-20 cou., small	109	End. coupons, 1874	103½
5-20 500 & 1,000.	109⅜	10-40 reg	99⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅜
5-20 registered, 1865	106⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000.	106⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	108	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. 7 ₩ c., 1870	103	Illinois 6s War loan	101
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	108¼	Ind. 5 ₩ c. War loan	91
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. B'y loan	108¼	Ind. 2½ ₩ c. War loan	91
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	100¾	Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1878	100
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	62
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., l. l'n	84
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c	66½
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	65¾
N.Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1871	93	Virginia Coupon 6s	67
N.Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1874	9[illegible]½	Virginia 6s, ex c	46
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	100	Virginia 6s, new bds	40
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875	100	Georgia 6s	73
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	1[illegible]2	North Carolina 6s	61
Kentucky 6s, 1868-'72	101	North Carolina ex c	48¼
Kentucky 6s, large b'ds	100½	North Carolina, n. bds	48¼
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100	Missouri 6s	97⅛
Illinois C. reg, 1860	101	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. is.	82
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1860	101½	Missouri. Pac. R. R. Is.	97⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	101½	California 7s	121⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	California 7s, large b's	120
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101½	Rhode Island 6s	99
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	101½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	122	Broadway	240
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	108
Merchants'	118	Bank of North Am'a	107¾
Mechanics'	118	Irving	105½
America	141½	Metropolitan	127
City	210½	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	122
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	103
Mechanics' & Trad's	120	Commonwealth	110
Leather Manuf	170	Impt'rs. & Traders'	112
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	110
State of New-York	110	Fourth National	107
Commerce	118½	Tenth National	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93¾	Han. & St. Jo conv	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	95¾	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & W. 1st m	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	105	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext	89⅞
Erie 1st mort., 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	65
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	95
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	97	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	69½
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	88	Gal. & Chic., Ext	98
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	104¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	108	N. J. Central 1st M	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95¼
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chi. & A., 1st mort	100¼
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₩ c.	97	Chi. & A., Inc	89
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo.	96½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	50
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	110	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	86½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	82		

The Opposition interest in the coming Chicago and Northwest Railway election gained their point for a *mandamus* before Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The transfer-books were ordered to be opened for their examination. It seems doubtful whether in sound policy, this privilege should have been denied by the New-York officers of the Company, but the presumption is that the main object of their counsel was to bring out the facts in regard to the Stock borrowed for the election. This being accomplished there was no real occasion for the feeling manifested against the final order of the Court, and there is much surprise expressed to-day, at the report that the Stock Ledger of the New-York Agency was removed to Chicago several days ago, and the proxies of the Opposition interest are, in consequence, on the increase. The election takes place at Chicago on Thursday next, June 6.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, now completed three hundred and thirty miles from Omaha, Nebraska, are officially reported at $60,400 for the third week in May.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $2,797,042 05, of which $317,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $818,000; Payments, $2,880,608 08; Balance, $130,631,557 65.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1867.

Assessors will direct their Assistant Assessors to daily visit each distillery in their respective divisions, except when that duty is devolved on an Assistant Assessor specially assigned to that duty.

The Assistant Assessor will there copy the last entry made in the distiller's book, note the quantity and condition of the beer in each fermenting tub, and whether the still is running or to be run on that day; and he will report these facts to the Assessor the same day in writing, who will cause entry thereof to be made in a book kept for that purpose.

When an Assistant Assessor cannot do this, together with the other work of the division, the Assessor will ask the appointment of an additional Assistant to aid in the general work of the division. Assessors of city districts, in which distilleries are numerous, may ask the assignment of one or more Assistant Assessors to the exclusive work of supervising distilleries. When more than one Assistant Assessor is thus assigned in one district, the Assessor should so arrange the work that no one Assistant Assessor should supervise the same distillery for more than one month at a time.

The distiller's tri-monthly return (on Form 14) will hereafter be made in triplicate, and one copy must be sent by mail, on the day of its reception, by the Assistant Assessor receiving it, to this office. These returns will be carefully examined, and the main points in each will be duly entered in books kept for that purpose. Any failure on the part of an Assistant Assessor in having the return properly made and attested will be the subject of action by this office.

When a storekeeper has been appointed for the distillery bonded warehouse, the key of the cistern-room will be placed in his custody. Where the spirits are not stored in a warehouse attached to the distillery, and an Assistant Assessor has been specially designated to supervise the distillery, the key may be held by him. In other cases the key will be held by such officer as the Collector may designate until the matter can be arranged by correspondence with the Commissioner. In all cases where spirits are removed from the distillery directly to a general bonded warehouse in the district, they must be accompanied by the officer who holds the key of the cistern-room. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1867.

The following is the provision of law by which such permits are authorized:

"*Provided*, That the managers of any sanitary fair, or of any charitable, benevolent, or religious association, may apply to the Collector of the district and present to him proof that the proceeds of any contemplated lottery, raffle or gift enterprise will be applied to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, or to some other charitable use; and thereupon the Commissioner shall grant a permit to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and the said sanitary fair, or charitable or benevolent association, shall be exempt from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect of such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise."

Such a permit can be granted only to a sanitary fair, or to a charitable, benevolent, or religious association. The application should be made by the managers of the fair or association; should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; should be supported by proof, in writing, that the entire net proceeds "will be applied to the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, or to some other charitable use," and should be presented, together with the evidence supporting it, to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the proper district, who, if he approves it, will indorse his approval thereon, and forward it, and all the papers relating to it, to this office. The desired permit will then be issued and sent to the managers through the Collector, unless, in the opinion of the Commissioner, there be some good reason for withholding it. Such a permit is *prima facie* evidence of exemption from special tax and from the tax upon gross receipts.

Collectors have no authority to issue permits themselves, but are simply to receive applications and forward such as they approve to the Commissioner.

It is believed that applications are sometimes approved by Collectors without due consideration. A distinction as to the amount of evidence to be required should be drawn between applications by long-established, well-known charitable associations, and those by associations originated for some temporary purpose or some particular occasion. When there is good reason to suspect that a permit, if granted, would be used to subserve private interests, party or political ends, or any other purposes than those stated in the law as above quoted, approval should be withheld until the facts have been stated to this office and its advice obtained.

If a permit is obtained by false and fraudulent representations, or if the object for which it is granted is ignored or supplanted by some other not embraced in the foregoing provision of the law, it will be revoked by the Commissioner and will give no protection to the managers or others in acts inconsistent with its express terms.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by virtue of authority conferred upon him by law, hereby prescribes that the fees and charges to be allowed in all cases of distraint and other seizures shall be as follows:

Bill of Fees and Expenses.

Issuing warrant of distraint	50
Service of warrant	$1 00
Distraint without warrant, or seizure for fraud or violation of law	1 00
Issuing summons, under section eighty-four	50
Service of summons, under section eighty-four	50
Traveling fees for service of warrant or summons, or for making distraint without warrant, or seizure for fraud, &c., going only, per mile, for actual travel	6
Custody of goods seized or distrained, allowed only in cases named in "Remarks," hereto appended, per day of 24 hours, for each keeper	2 50
Expenses of removal, amount actually paid	....
Storage, amount actually paid	....
Insurance, amount actually paid	....
Advertising sale by posting notices, (not allowed when no notices are posted)	3 00
For advertising in newspaper, amount paid	....
Collector's commission on proceeds of sale on amount demandable for United States, 5 ₩ cent.	
Fee on sale of real estate	10 00
Drawing and executing deed	5 00

In no case hereafter will any commission be allowed on payments made before sale, as the law does not justify that charge.

The fee for custody is allowed only in cases where removal would be attended with great and unnecessary expense, or injury to the property, and where its safe-keeping requires a custodian, as in the case of a distillery, a tobacco factory, a store containing a large quantity of goods subject to seizure and like cases. In no event will a merely constructive charge for custody be allowed. When the property can readily and cheaply be moved to and kept in a bonded warehouse, Class B, or in an ordinary storage warehouse, at the usual rates of storage, the latter only will be allowed; and no charge for custody will be allowed while the property is so stored.

The fee for drawing and executing a deed to a private purchaser must be included in the bill of costs and deducted from the proceeds of sale. But when the property is purchased for the United States, the fee for making and executing the deed to the Government will be charged to the Government.

The legal penalties for the evasion of the section of the revised excise law, relative to the use of stamps, are as follows:

A penalty of $50 is imposed upon every person who makes, signs, or issues, or who causes to be made, signed, or issued, any paper of any kind or description whatever, or who accepts, negotiates, or pays, or causes to be accepted, negotiated, or paid, any bill of exchange, draft, or order, or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of the Revenue Act.

A penalty of $200 is imposed upon every person who pays, negotiates or offers in payment, or receives or takes in payment, any bill of exchange or order for the payment of any sum of money, drawn or purporting to be drawn in a foreign country, but payable in the United States, until the proper stamp has been affixed thereto.

A penalty of $50 is imposed upon every person who fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote the duty required by the revenue act, without effectually canceling and obliterating the same in the manner required by law.

Attention is particularly called to the following extract from section 155, of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866:

"If any person shall wilfully remove or cause to be removed, alter or cause to be altered, the canceling or defacing marks on any adhesive stamp, with intent to use the same, or to cause the use of the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or wilfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamps, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof, or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamps, which have been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and wilfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offence as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, * * * be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

It is reported that persons in various parts of the country, and under various pretexts, are collecting canceled stamps, and, as it is believed, for the purpose of removing the canceling marks therefrom and preparing them for further use.

All revenue officers are expected and hereby directed to give this matter their special attention; to acquaint the people with the true object for which such stamps are collected, and with the penalties incurred by all who in any way knowingly and wilfully aid, abet and assist in the commission of the offence. It is believed that many stamps are gathered from persons who are ignorant of the use to which they are to be put, and innocent of all intent to defraud the revenue.

The fact that a person is collecting stamps which have once been used is sufficient to arouse strong suspicion, and calls for an immediate investigation; and the possession of washed, restored or altered stamps is *prima facie* evidence of guilt. No pains should be spared to insure the detection and punishment of guilty parties.

It is not lawful to record any instrument, document, or paper required by law to be stamped, or any copy thereof, unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount have been affixed and canceled in the manner required by law; and such instrument or copy and the record thereof are utterly null and void, and cannot be used or admitted as evidence in any Court until the defect has been cured as provided in section 158.

All wilful violations of the law should be reported to the United States District-Attorney within and for the District, where they are committed.

Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, prescribed that for the better accommodation of the public, Revenue stamps will be kept by the United States Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries, other than National Banks, and will be delivered in packages of the following denominations and quantities, and at the full commissions allowed by law:

CONTENTS OF PACKAGES.

A.	
3 sheets, or 630 stamps at 2 cents	$12 60
1 sheet, or 170 stamps, at 5 cents	8 50
19 stamps, at 10 cents	1 90
72 stamps, at 25 cents	18 00
20 stamps, at 50 cents	10 00
Total	$51 00
Cash value, $50.	

B.	
5 sheets, or 1,050 stamps, at 2 cents	$21 00
3 sheets, or 510 stamps, at 5 cents	25 50
1 sheet, or 170 stamps, at 10 cents	17 00
1 sheet, or 402 stamps, at 25 cents	25 50
20 stamps, at 50 cents	10 00
4 stamps, at $1	4 00
Total	$103 00
Cash value, $100.	

C.	
20 sheets, or 4,200 stamps, at 2 cents	$84 00
10 sheets, or 1,700 stamps, at 5 cents	85 00
3 sheets, or 510 stamps, at 10 cents	51 00
4 sheets, or 408 stamps, at 25 cents	102 00
2 sheets, or 170 stamps, at 50 cents	85 00
1 sheet, or 90 stamps, at $1	90 00
9 stamps, at $2	18 00
1 stamp, at $5	5 00
Total	$520 00
Cash value, $500.	

D.	
50 sheets, or 10,500 stamps, at 2 cents	$210 00
20 sheets, or 3,400 stamps, at 5 cents	170 00
4 sheets, or 680 stamps, at 10 cents	68 00
8 sheets, or 816 stamps, at 25 cents	204 00
4 sheets, or 340 stamps, at 50 cents	170 00
2 sheets, or 180 stamps, at $1	180 00
14 stamps, at $2	28 00
4 stamps, at $5	20 00
Total	$1,050 00
Cash value, $1,000.	

E.	
150 sheets, or 31,500 stamps, at 2 cents	$630 00
40 sheets, or 6,800 stamps, at 5 cents	340 00
320 stamps, at 25 cents	80 00
Total	$1,050 00
Cash value, $1,000.	

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES ENFORCED BY LAW ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1867.

	Stamp Duty.
Accidental injuries to persons, tickets or contracts for insurance against	exempt.
Affidavits	exempt.
Agreement or contract not otherwise specified: For every sheet or piece of paper upon which either of the same shall be written	$0 5
Agreement, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument.	
Appraisement of value or damage, or for any other purpose: For each sheet of paper on which it is written	5
Assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of stamps on deeds. See (Conveyance.)	
Assignment of policy of insurance, same stamp as original instrument. (See Insurance.)	
Assignment of mortgage, same stamp as that required upon a mortgage for the amount remaining unpaid. (See Mortgage.)	
Bank check, draft, or order for any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company at sight or on demand	2
When drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, for any sum exceeding $10, at sight or on demand	2
Bill of exchange, (inland,) draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note, or any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated: For a sum not exceeding $100	5
And for every additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	5
Bill of exchange, (foreign,) or letter of credit drawn in, but payable out of, the United States: If drawn singly same rates of duty as inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.	
If drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed $100 or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency	2
And for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100	2
Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported from a port or place in the United States to any foreign port or place	10
Bill of lading to any port in British North America	exempt.
Bill of lading, domestic or inland	exempt.
Bill of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons: When the consideration shall not exceed $500	50
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000.	1 00
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional amount of $500, or fractional part thereof	50
Bond for indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money: When the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less	50
When in excess of $1,000, for each $1,000 or fraction	50
Bond-administrator or guardian, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed $1,000	exempt.
Exceeding $1,000	1 00
Bond for due execution or performance of duties of office	1 00
Bond, personal, for security for the payment of money. (See Mortgage.)	
Bond of any description, other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule	25
Brokers' notes. (See Contract.)	
Certificates of measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or hay	exempt.
Certificates of measurement of other articles	5
Certificates of stock in any incorporated company	25
Certificates of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing an interest in the property or accumulations of any incorporated company: If for a sum not less than $10 and not exceeding $50	10
Exceeding $50 and not exceeding $1,000	25
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof	25
Certificate. Any certificate of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such	25
Certificate of deposit of any sum of money in any bank or trust company, or with any banker or person acting as such: If for a sum not exceeding $100	2
For a sum exceeding $100	5
Certificate of any other description than those specified	5
Charter, renewal of, same stamp as on original instrument.	
Charter party for the charter of any ship or vessel, or steamer, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing relating to the charter, or any renewal or transfer thereof: If the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer does not exceed 150 tons	1 00
Exceeding 150 tons, and not exceeding 300 tons	3 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Exceeding 600 tons	10 00
Check. Bank check	2
Contract. Broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, exchange, real estate, or property of any kind or description issued by brokers or persons acting as such: For each note or memorandum of sale	10
Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities made by brokers, banks, or bankers, either for the benefit of others or on their own account: For each hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract	1
Bill or memorandum of the sale or contract for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, or other securities, not his or their own property, made by any person, firm, or company not paying a special tax as broker, bank, or banker: For each $100, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of such sale or contract	5
Contract. (See Agreement.)	
Contract, renewal of, same stamp as original instrument.	
Conveyance, deed, instrument or writing whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred or otherwise conveyed to or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his, her or their direction, when the consideration or value does not exceed $500	50
When the consideration exceeds $500, and does not exceed $1,000	1 00
And for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000	50
Conveyance—The acknowledgment of a deed or proof by a witness	exempt.
Conveyance—Certificate of record of a deed	exempt.
Credit, letter of. Same as foreign bill of exchange.	
Custom-house entry. (See Entry.)	
Custom-house withdrawals. (See Entry.)	
Deed. (See Conveyance—Trust deed.)	
Draft. Same as inland bill of exchange.	
Indorsement of any negotiable instrument	exempt.
Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value	25
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value	50
Exceeding $500 in value	1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse	50
Gauger's returns	exempt.
Indorsement upon a stamped obligation in acknowledgment of its fulfilment	exempt.
Insurance (life) policy: When the amount insured shall not exceed $1,000	25
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000	50
Exceeding $5,000	1 00
Insurance (marine, inland and fire) policies, or renewal of the same: If the premium does not exceed $10	10
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50	25
Exceeding $50	50
Insurance contracts or tickets against accidental injuries to persons	exempt.
Lease, agreement, memorandum or contract for the hire, use or rent of any land, tenement or portion thereof: Where the rent or rental value is $300 per annum or less	50
Where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of $300 per annum, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof in excess of $300	50
Legal documents:	
Writ, or other original process, by which any suit, either criminal or civil, is commenced in any court, either of law or equity	exempt.
Confession of judgment or cognovit	exempt.
Writs or other process on appeals from justice courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record	exempt.
Warrant of distress	exempt.
Letters of administration. (See probate of will.)	
Letters testamentary, when the value of the estate and effects, real and personal, does not exceed $1,000	exempt.
Exceeding $1,000	5
Letter of credit. Same as bill of exchange (foreign.)	
Manifest for Custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer for a foreign port:	
If the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed 300 tons	1 00
Exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons	3 00
Exceeding 600 tons	5 00
[These provisions do not apply to vessels or steamboats plying between ports of the United States and British North America.]	
Measurers' returns	exempt.
Memorandum of sale or broker's note. (See Contract.)	
Mortgage of lands, estate or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, a trust deed in the nature of a mortgage, or any personal bond given as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money; exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500	50
Exceeding 500, and not exceeding $1,000	1 00
And for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000	50
Order for payment of money, if the amount is $10 or over	
Passage ticket on any vessel from a port in the United States to a foreign port, not exceeding $35	50
Exceeding $35, and not exceeding $50	1 00
And for every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50	1 00
Passage tickets to ports in British North America	exempt.
Pawners' checks	5
Power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any stock, bonds or scrip, or for the collection of any dividends or interest thereon	25
Power of attorney, or proxy, for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or society, except religious, charitable or literary societies, or public cemeteries	10
Power of attorney to receive or collect rent	25
Power of attorney to sell and convey real estate, or to rent or lease the same	1 00
Power of attorney for any other purpose	50
Probate of will, or letters of administration; where the estate and effects for or in respect of which such probate or letters of administration applied for shall be sworn or declared not to exceed the value of $1,000	exempt.
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $2,000	1 00
Exceeding $2,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000	50
Promissory note. (See Bill of exchange, inland.)	
Deposit note to mutual insurance companies, when policy is subject to duty	exempt.
Renewal of a note, subject to the same duty as an original note.	
Protest of note, bill of exchange, acceptance, check, or draft, or any marine protest	25
Quit-claim deed to be stamped as a conveyance, except when given as a release of a mortgage by the mortgagee to the mortgagor, in which case it is exempt; but if it contains covenants may be subject as an agreement or contract.	
Receipt for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any Court	exempt.
Receipts for any sum of money or debt due, or for a draft or other instrument given for the payment of money, exceeding $20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of Court (See Indorsement.)	2
Receipts for the delivery of property	exempt.
Renewal of agreement, contract or charter, by letter or otherwise, same stamp as original instrument.	
Sheriff's return on writ, or other process	exempt.
Trust deed, made to secure a debt, to be stamped as a mortgage	
Warehouse receipts	exempt.
Warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, if the bond or note is stamped	exempt.
Weigher's returns	exempt.
Official documents, instruments and papers issued by officers of the United States Government	exempt.
Official documents, instruments, and papers issued by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, in the exercise of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental or municipal capacity	exempt.
Papers necessary to be used for the collection from the United States Government of claims by soldiers, or their legal representatives, for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the service	exempt.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NEW TRUST COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 363 BROADWAY, May 27, 1867.

Notice.—The Trustees of this Company have the satisfaction of announcing that **over Three Quarters** of its Capital Stock of ONE MILLION DOLLARS has been applied for during the last few days. The rapidity with which the Stock has been taken up renders it certain that the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions will be able to close the Books in a very few days.

Before doing so, however, they wish to afford further opportunity for investors, **particularly SMALL Ones,** to obtain some of the Stock.

The Charter is considered exceedingly valuable, there having been but one Trust Company Charter granted during the past five years, and the existing organizations (only four in number) are doing a profitable business, the stock of all of them selling very much above par. The Company will furnish by mail, or personally, to all applicants full particulars of the nature of the business of this Company, its prospects and the names of its officers and trustees, which includes many of the leading Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and Capitalists of the City and State of New-York.

This Company can loan its Deposits only on United States or State Stocks, or those of Cities and Towns of the State of New-York. It cannot loan on business paper, or other personal security, neither can any Trustee borrow any of its funds, making the investment of money unusually safe.

The probabilities are that its Stock will pay liberal dividends besides annually enhancing in value.

OFFICERS:
President—JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
1st Vice-President—HENRY C. CARTER.
2d Vice-President—BARNET L. SOLOMON.

TRUSTEES:

A Board of Trustees, consisting of Thirty-nine Stockholders, of not less than $5,000 each, (a list of whom appears in the Circulars of the Company.

☞ The Books are still open at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

☞ VALUABLE GOLD MINES WILL BE EXchanged for a good stock of merchandise; part cash will be paid, if made desirable. Address H. V. C., Station D., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 30, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3,271 bbls. Flour, 300 bags Corn Meal, 39,851 bushels Corn, 31,653 bushels Oats, 260 pkgs. Cut Meats, 145 pkgs. Lard and 260 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $8 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $18 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been lightly dealt in at essentially unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 24¼c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair demand and quoted firm in price.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,561
Receipts last week	8,058
Receipts preceding week	8,602
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	327,515
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	565,063
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	260,359
Exports since Sept. 1	383,952
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	95,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,732,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,324,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	305,000

EGGS—Have been less freely offered, and have been in more demand at rather firmer prices. We quote: Jersey extra brands, at 21¼c.; State and Pennsylvania, 20c.@21c.; Ordinary Western, 18c.@19c.; Western, by Express, 19c.@20c.; Canada, 18c.@20c. ₩ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very slack request again to-day. Holders have been eager to realize, and prices have been forced down again 20c.@30c. ₩ bbl., the market closing irregularly. Sales since our last have been 4,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$10 75; common to good Extra State at $11 35@$12 25; good to choice do. do. at $12 25@$13 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $12 50@$13 50 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 75	@10 75
Extra State	11 35	@13 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 35	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	12 50	@13 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	13 50	@15 25
Extra Genesee	13 25	@15 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 00	@17 25

Southern Flour is lower and inactive; sales have been reported of only 350 bbls. at $12 25@$14 15 for ordinary to fair extra, and $14 20@$17 for fair to very choice extra do. ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy at $14 25@$16 25 for extra ₩ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Rye Flour is in moderate request at from $8@$9 40 ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited request at $5 90 for Jersey and City, $6 for Western, $6 10 for Baltimore, $6 25 for Fairfax, and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. and sacks, at $14 50@$15 50 ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The market for domestic is quite dull, prices remaining about the same. We quote: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6 ₩ bbl.; Strawberries, 20c.@45c. ₩ quart box; Cherries, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb. Dried Apples are unchanged. Small fruits are not wanted. We quote: Apples, State, 10c.@10½c.; Apples, Western, 8c.@9c.; Apples, Southern, 5c.@7c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@42c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@13c.; Cherries, new, pitted, 46c.@48c.; Blackberries, 23c.@24c.; Raspberries, 48c.@50c.; Plums, 33c.@34c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been almost wholly neglected to-day, and quoted nominally 3c.@5c. lower. A small lot of No. 2 Spring was sold at $2 50 ₩ bushel. There were no buyers for round lots at anything like asking prices. An effort to realize, in the present temper of the market, would inevitably force down values very materially. Corn has been in less request, and, under some pressure to sell, prices declined decidedly, closing very heavily for old, but with a rather steady market, on the basis of the reduced figures, for sound lots of new. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 26 for inferior to very handsome new Mixed Western; $1 26@$1 28 for Yellow Western; $1 30@$1 32, closing at $1 30 for Old Mixed Western, $1 26 for White Southern, and $1 02@$1 04 for unsound Mixed Western, ₩ bushel. Oats have been pressed for sale, and have again declined, on a moderate trade. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 83c.@86c. as extremes; extra choice new Ohio at 89c., an exceptional rate; State at 90c.@91c., chiefly 90c., ₩ bushel; Pennsylvania at 89½c.@90c. ₩ bushel; sales 38,500 bushels. Barley continues in demand at former rates; 16,000 bushels sold, including Canada West, in bond, at $1 03. Barley Malt is quiet but firm to-day. Rye continues quiet to-day; sales, 5,000 bushels including Western at $1 72@$1 74, and State at $1 80@$1 83 ₩ bushel. Beans are in moderate demand at steady prices. Peas are quiet and unchanged. We quote: Prime Beans, kidneys, $3 50@$3 60; Prime Beans, marrows, new, $3@$3 50; Prime Beans, mediums, new, $2 80@$3 25; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate request and steady at $1 45@$1 60 for inferior to prime shipping, and $1 75@$2 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw, 90c.@$1 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have attracted more attention at uniform quotations.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but unchanged in price, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 55c.@80c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Has been quite moderately dealt in at previous rates.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@70c.; Cuba at 40c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@60c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 61c.@62½c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $4@$8 50 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Continue very quiet, yet steady, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 80; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 37@$1 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 22½c.@26c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon. Receipts, 1,133 bbls.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes are dull and the market is easier. New are in fair demand, and the quality is improving. We quote: Bermudas, $7@$7 50; Savannah, $46 0@$4 50; old Peach Blows, $2 50@$3 37; old Mercers, $3@$3 50; old Jackson Whites, $2 38@$2 75; old Buckeyes, $1 87@$2; Chilian Reds, new, $2 25@$2 38; Sweet Potatoes, $4 50@$5 75; Onions, Bermudas, ₩ bbl., $6@$7; Turnips, Russia, ₩ bbl., 75c.@87c.; Cabbages, new, ₩ 100, $6@$12; Green Peas, ₩ bbl., $5@$5 50; Tomatoes, ₩ box, 75c.@$1.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in moderate demand only, at unchanged rates. Pigeons are in large supply, and have declined heavily. We quote: Live Poultry—Turkeys, 19c.@24c.; Fowls, 15c.@18c. ₩ lb.; Geese, $1 70@$3; Ducks, $1@$1 50 ₩ pair; Wild Pigeons, 60c.@62c. ₩ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually quiet to-day, though quoted rather firmer. Buyers were very scarce, and the brokers were not in a very confident mood themselves. Sales have been reported since our last of only 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $23 25@$23 35 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 25 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess; $19@$19 25 for Prime, $22@$22 25 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand, but cheaper, closing at 8½c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14c. for Hams, ₩ lb.; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon in request and steady; sales 550 boxes at 12⅝c.@12¾c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for short Rib, 11½c. for long Rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ₩ lb. Lard is depressed and declining. Sales have been reported since our last of 570 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair request and steady. We quote: $14 50@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 325 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand at $33 50 for Prime Mess, and $40 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; sales 215 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at $41@$42 50 ₩ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is inactive and heavy at 20c.@32c. for State, and 10c.@23c. for inferior to prime Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues dull at 8@17c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair request at about steady prices; sales since our last 1,280 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10⅝c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., and 175 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand at from 13¼c.@15¼c. ₩ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs., at 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 84,500 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 36,500 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at previous prices.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibited more animation, to-day, but at low rates. For Liverpool, by steamer, there were taken 150 bales Cotton, on private terms; 21,000 bushels Corn, at 1¼d., in bulk, and 2¼d. in bags, ₩ bushel; 300 bbls. Pork, at 1s. ₩ bbl.; 250 boxes Bacon, at 10s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Corn, at 2¼d. ₩ bushel. For Antwerp—200 pkgs. Shoulders, by steamer, at 20s. ₩ ton.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FAMILIES, EXCURSION AND PICNIC parties, before leaving the City, should be supplied with Dewey's American Grape Wines and Brandy, if they would enjoy good health and the trip. For sale at No. 201 Broadway, New-York, by H. L. DEWEY.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway, Have just received their Spring importations of PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN DRESS GOODS, Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.

THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively. MILLIKEN & CO., NO. 748 BROADWAY.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice, AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, PAPER HANGINGS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock. No. 369 Broadway.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.) NOW OPEN. Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, Broadway, (opposite Astor-place.) LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS AND UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c. INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES, EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS. Great bargains in Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mattings, Druggets, Window-shades, &c., at our new store, No. 412 6th-av., corner 25th-st. D. KELLY & CO.

MACKENZIE'S SACKS AND MANTILLAS. Acknowledged by the bon ton to be the most recherche in America, and strictly moderate in price, at his new store, 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

EDWARD DOUCET, PARIS, FRANCE. The only depot in Paris for the sale of the celebrated Cheillery Gloves is at DOUCET'S, shirt-maker to the Emperor, No. 21 Rue de la Paix.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Rufflings, &c., &c., at reduced prices. Best quality $2 Kid Gloves reduced to $1 50; second, $1. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NO. 27 BOND-ST.—NEWEST FASHION ON Dresses and Cloaks. Mmes. PARRAIN, PAUL & CO., of Paris.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, is now offered for sale AT RETAIL, REGARDLESS OF COST, consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS............$3 00 to $20
PANTS............$2 00 to $10
VESTS............$1 50 to $6

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING AT very low prices for cash, at GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery. BUSINESS SUITS, $14, $16, $18, $20 and $30. BUSINESS PANTS, $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8. BOYS' SUITS, $6, $8, $10 and $13. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER IN A SUPERIOR MANNER. Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON. Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual. NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

MILLINERY.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND BONNETS, MAterials, frames, crapes, satins, bias ribbons and flowers retailed at wholesale prices. Straw hats and bonnets, $1 to $3. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 28 (twenty-eight) of an act entitled, "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes, to extend the powers of the Metropolitan Police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against the said county," passed April 25, 1867. Notice is hereby given that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the County of New-York, have appointed, and do hereby appoint, TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, (1867,) at the Court of Common Pleas room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The said act contains the following provision:

"All persons having claims against the County of New-York, now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the County of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said County of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.

Under and in pursuance of Section 9 (nine) of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for the use of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said City, and in relation to actions at law against said Corporation," passed April 23, 1867, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Board of Audit therein and thereby created, for the adjustment and settlement of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to January the first, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, have appointed and do hereby appoint TUESDAY, the fourth day of June next, 1867, at the Court of Common Pleas Room, Part I., (Room No. 19,) in the City Hall in the said City of New-York, as the day and place at which the said Board will proceed with the hearing, in open Board, of the matters of such claims, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.

The said act contains the following provision: "All persons having claims against the City of New-York now unadjusted, are hereby required to present the same to the said Board of Audit within three months from the passage of this act; and in case any person now having an outstanding demand against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall neglect or refuse to present such claims to the Board of Audit within the said period of three months from the passage of this act, he shall be barred from the prosecution or maintenance of any right of action which he may have against the said, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York arising therefrom."

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller City of New-York.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, May 3, 1867.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD IS NOW in session in New-York City for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT $3,000 TO START A BUSINESS in New-Orleans. There are twenty-five or thirty establishments of this kind in this City, but there is nothing of the kind in New-Orleans. I came from New-Orleans with the money to buy the necessary machinery, &c., but the failure of the First National Bank of that city has left me without funds. I therefore need a partner who can furnish the means. Address A. B. W., care of J. D. Cutter, Esq., No. 20 Park-place.

$500 TO $3,000.—WANTED, A SMART, active business man with the above amount as partner in a morocco case manufacturing business, established 20 years; none but principals need answer. Address, for three days, MANUFACTURER, Box No. 274 Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE ON Brooklyn Heights, of between 400 and 500 subscribers. Inquire of O'HARGA, *Times* Office, or C. D. PALLATREAU, No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, near City Hall.

FARMER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands his business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 143 West 42d-st., basement door.

PRINTING.

PRINTING.—CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILLheads, By-laws, Pamphlets, &c., &c., at low rates, by DAVID HYNE, No. 109 Nassau-st. Cylinder Presswork for the trade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS, INVISIBLE PRINCE and CINDERELLA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Lucille Western in her role of Lady Isabel and Mme. Vine.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring, supported by an excellent dramatic company.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, SLAVE OF CARTHAGE, THE CORSAIR and the YANKEE DUELIST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MAZEPPA; Or, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BLACK JAPS, STATUE LOVER, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, &c.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our cable dates are to last evening. All Europe is in anxiety about the fate of MAXIMILIAN. In the British House of Lords, yesterday, Lord STANLEY, in reply to a request for information, stated that no official intelligence on the subject had been received.

The Schleswig question is said to be in a condition that threatens fresh European complications.

The Spanish Government is considering the propriety of abolishing slavery throughout all the colonies of the Kingdom.

The Emperor of Russia left St. Petersburgh on Wednesday, on his way to Paris. King WILLIAM, of Prussia, who is also going to Paris, will be accompanied by Count BISMARCK. The Emperor of Austria is expected in Paris by the first of July.

The Fenian prisoner CONDON is now on trial at Cork.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "A special from New-Orleans says that advices leave no room for doubt that MAXIMILIAN has been shot before this. The feeling against him is intense. All Mexican officers in the Imperial army will receive no mercy. The reply of JUAREZ, occupying a column in a Brownsville paper, to Minister CAMPBELL, bearing date April 22, positively refuses to spare the life of MAXIMILIAN if captured."

Advices° received from Mauritius represent that a non-contagious epidemic fever is prevailing there to a fearful extent, particularly in the vicinity of Port Louis. Upward of six thousand persons died in March, and in the first half of April the mortality of the island reached upward of five thousand more. Port Louis alone, during the latter period, lost two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine out of a population of eighty thousand. The disease seems to be confined mainly to the northwest part of the island, and the number of deaths up to the 18th of April is estimated at 13,564 in the aggregate. Medicine is exceedingly scarce, and, on the 15th of April, quinine was publicly sold at £12 an ounce.

A correspondence between M. A. BRYSON, representing the Mississippi River Improvement Convention, which recently met at St. Louis, and the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, is published in New-Orleans papers. Mr. BRYSON is visiting the different towns and cities bordering on the river for the purpose of securing coöperation with the Northwest in the effort to induce Congress to adopt measures to improve the condition of the Mississippi. The Chamber of Commerce promises hearty coöperation, and says: "With united effort, we are confident that every obstacle to navigation, from the Rapids of Des Moines and the Falls of the Ohio to the bars of the Belize, will be removed."

The American Missionary Association of New-York recently purchased the Wood Farm, or "Little Scotland," as it is sometimes called, containing about 150 acres of good farming land, situated on the East side of Hampton Creek, Va. The price paid was $19,000. The Association design putting into operation by next Fall a training school for colored teachers. Pupils are to be received from all parts of the country and furnished with an excellent education to qualify them for their destined positions as teachers of colored children. In the centre of this purchase is a large national cemetery, containing about 5,000 soldiers' graves.

A dispatch from Fort Phil. Kearny details fresh depredations committed by the Indians. A Sergeant and six citizens were killed near Fort Sedgwick, three citizens had been killed near Fort Sanders, and emigrants were being robbed of their stock at all points. Our troops were being moved along the lines of travel, but, not being mounted, afforded but little protection. The dispatch says "the Indians laugh at infantry."

A double tenement at Norfolk, Va., fell to the ground yesterday, and is supposed to have buried a number of persons in its ruins. Mrs. CHESHIRE and child had escaped from the house, but were overtaken by falling walls in the adjoining lane and buried. The lower floor of the building was occupied as stores, and the upper portion as a dwelling. The fall was caused by an excavation of the adjoining lot to erect a building.

A gentleman named FIELD, Vice-President of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, is now in Montreal on a tour through the United States and Canada to obtain an expression of opinion from the principal Boards of Trade on the question of abolishing privateering during war. The Birmingham Board of Trade is now agitating that subject. Mr. FIELD is to meet in counsel with the Montreal Board of Trade on Tuesday next.

At a meeting held at Winchester, Tenn., the militia called into service by Gov. BROWNLOW was severely denounced. It was charged that they had killed one peaceful citizen, and compelled many others to conceal themselves to escape a similar fate. The President has been appealed to for protection, and, in case of his refusing it, the citizens are recommended to protect themselves.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer at New-Brunswick, N. J., was occupied all day yesterday in the prolonged trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, charged with the murder of Mrs. CORIELL. Mr. LEUPP, counsel for the defence, concluded his address to the jury, and Attorney-General ROBESON occupied most of the day in an appeal for the prosecution, which is not yet concluded.

The inauguration of the marble statue of HENRY CLAY took place at Louisville, yesterday, business generally being suspended, and all classes of citizens taking part in the demonstration. Judge BULLOCK delivered an address, and GEORGE D. PRENTICE read a poem written for the occasion.

On Sunday last, as a train of cars was approaching St. Hyacinthe, Canada, the engineer, JOSEPH GAIREPY, saw a child about four years of age walking on the track. He endeavored to stop his train but being unable to do so, rushed out on the cow-catcher and seized the child as the engine was about to strike it. The little one was uninjured, but badly scared.

Five German emigrants were recently killed by a railroad collision at Whitby Station on the Grand Trunk Railroad. The Coroner's jury attribute the accident to the neglect of WALLACE FRASER, switch tender, to display the proper signal, and to his inattention to the rules of the Company. FRASER has been committed to await his trial for manslaughter.

In the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., a complaint was filed by the District-Attorney against members of the firm of FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co., charging them with violations of United States laws in blockade running. An injunction was granted restraining them from disposing of real estate held by them.

At Rondeau, C. W., on Tuesday, two colored boys named JONES and ANDREWS, aged 16 and 22, respectively, became engaged in a quarrel. JONES seized an axe and knocked his adversary down, then cut his throat with a blow from the same weapon. ANDREWS died in a short time. The murderer is at large.

Gen. BROWN, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Richmond, has issued an order, in view of the opposition to freedmen voting, directing the officers of the Bureau to see that the negroes are instructed regarding their rights, and that they are registered and allowed to vote.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order addressed to gentlemen of Culpepper, Va., directing them to suspend the sale of certain property which had been ordered by the Circuit Court of Culpepper. The property was owned by W. D. WALLACH, proprietor of the Washington *Star*.

A young man and a young woman went to Rondout on Tuesday for the purpose of getting married. On their way to the clergyman's house the lady stopped at a bank and drew therefrom $200. This the young man suddenly snatched from her hand and escaped.

On Tuesday while Messrs. PAINE and NOEL were sitting in front of their carriage factory, at London, Ohio, the building was struck by lightning, and Mr. PAINE was instantly killed. Mr. NOEL and a little daughter of Mrs. PAINE were severely injured.

The Vermont Republican State Convention yesterday nominated for Governor Hon. JOHN B. PAGE; for Lieutenant-Governor, Col. STEPHEN THOMAS, and for Treasurer, Hon. JOHN A. PAGE. The reconstruction measures of the last Congress were unanimously indorsed.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "We understand that a small and unpretending tenement in the vicinity of the Falls on the Canadian side of the river, has been rented for the occupation of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his family during the ensuing Summer. The house is about half way between Clifton and Queenston."

The fire at Idaho City, May 17, destroyed 452 houses, including the post-office and express office. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. A larger portion of the town was laid waste than by the fire of May, 1865.

A grand National Horse Fair will be held by the Central Agricultural Society of New-Jersey on their grounds, in the vicinity of Trenton, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th, 12th and 13th of June next.

A man named J. D. ROBERTS, in Newcastle, Ind., has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,500, for waylaying some one and robbing him of five cents.

Mr. HOWE, Postmaster at St. Johns, N. B., is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $4,000, he having overdrawn the Government account at the bank to that extent.

A fire at Peoria, Ill., on Saturday night, destroyed the carpenter and paint shops of the Rock Island Railroad. Loss from $50,000 to $100,000; insured in Chicago agencies.

A boy named ARCHIBALD YOUNG, while standing in a small boat in a creek at Buffalo, was crushed to death by being jammed between a propeller and a canal boat.

WM. H. LANGLEY, a large dealer in flour at Calliopolis, Ohio, made an assignment on Wednesday. His liabilities amount to $500,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

Motions were made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge SMITH, to have two actions, heretofore commenced against Gen. BUTLER, transferred from the above-named Court to the United States Circuit, in pursuance of a recent act of Congress. The plaintiff in one of them is WM. A. BRITTON, who seeks to recover of defendant, BUTLER, about $7,500, which he alleges was forcibly taken from him by defendant's orders, in September, 1862, at or near Natchez, when the latter was the Commander of the Department of the Gulf. The motion in this case was granted, and an order made that the trial proceed in the United States Circuit Court. In the other action—that of ALFRED KEARNEY *vs.* B. F. BUTLER, the motion was denied on the ground that leave to make it had not been obtained; it having been previously denied by another Court.

A decision of much importance to owners of vessels and all engaged in repairing the same, furnishing stores, &c., has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of this district, Judge BARNARD presiding, in the matter of the lien of the steamboat *Josephine*. According to this decision the right to enforce liens, by attachment under the State statute of 1862, against vessels, is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States and the acts of Congress, and hereafter parties must proceed to enforce their claims according to the rules of Admiralty.

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday a resolution was presented directing the Street Commissioner to cause the removal of the railroad track now being laid in Jay and Reade streets. It was laid over. The ordinance for paving Seventh-avenue with the Stafford pavement was returned to the Board in order that it may be amended.

Judge NELSON yesterday overruled the demurrer to the indictments against DEVLIN, LEVAN, PHILLIPS and TAPPAN, whisky distillers, of Brooklyn, charged with defrauding the revenue, and ordered judgment to be entered for the Government against all the defendants.

A young man named JAMES TRIMBLE was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday charged with the robbery of $10,000 worth of furs from the store of Mr. WIEINRATH, of Philadelphia. He was committed for examination.

A Street Contractor in Brooklyn named PATRICK DUNNIGAN, was yesterday fined $25 for not cleaning the Second Ward of that city according to contract. The complaint was made by the Board of Health.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Superior Court, Judge JONES presiding, in the action entitled MICHAEL MASON *vs.* CHRISTIANA MASON. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, one prisoner was acquitted, one discharged at the request of the complainant, three remanded, and one sentenced to the State Prison.

Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., late Rector of Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, was yesterday installed pastor of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER.

At Newark yesterday a game of base-ball was played by the Irvington and Active clubs, in which the latter were beaten by the score of 25 to 16.

Breadstuffs were much more freely offered yesterday at lower prices, yet were in very moderate request. Provisions were inactive. Pork was a shade firmer. Cotton was steady, but lower. Groceries were unchanged in prices, but were rather more sought after. The freight engagements were more extensive.

The Growing Grain Crops.

The reports in our exchanges from all parts of the country, south and west of New-York—where the growing grain crops are sufficiently far advanced to enable fair estimates to be formed—as to the harvest prospects are highly encouraging.

There is a uniformity of statement in them such as we never remember to have seen. They agree almost without an exception that while the continued wetness, and the consequent lateness of the season, has damaged various kinds of fruit in the higher latitudes, and has been a discouragement to the cotton planters in some of the Gulf States, the wheat and corn crops in South Carolina, Northern Georgia and Alabama, Northern Mississippi and Arkansas have never given better promise. The breadth of ground, too, that has been sown, is far greater than the most sanguine had ventured to hope.

From Wisconsin, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan, the accounts are equally cheering, although the estimate *there* cannot probably be made with the same accuracy as in the more genial climate of the Southern States, where the crops are in many places already fast approaching maturity.

The speculators in a deficient harvest even now begin to show a feebleness in the knees, which is highly consoling to consumers. Yesterday there was a further downward tendency in flour. And among the upholders of extortionate prices there was a signal lack of confidence, which shows that they are not quite sure whether even the anticipated "*rust*" on which they have depended so much—looking to a long continuance of wet weather—will stand them in good stead. Western and State flour was yesterday fifteen to twenty cents lower, and only a moderate business was done. Ten or twelve days of fair, clear weather would make a tumble in prices which would astonish the most steadfast believer in a continuance of famine prices.

Aside, moreover, from the calculations formed upon what has been, undoubtedly, a backward Spring, there is the very strongest ground for believing that speculators in grain have either been grievously led astray as to the extent of the wheat and corn fields this year in the South, or that they have conspired together to keep up prices at all hazards. In our Southern exchanges also we find similar statements which it is impossible to regard as exaggerations. The farmers of the South have no reason to represent their condition as being any degree better than it actually is. The reports, too, come from such a variety of sources, and are so clearly made up without any previous consultation or consort of sentiment among their authors, that they cannot well fail to carry with them a conviction of their perfect trustworthiness.

It has to be admitted, of course, that much of the prospect which is now bright and assuring may be clouded over before the harvest comes to be gathered. But what is important to keep before the eyes of consumers is, that they should not be driven into any rash contracts at high prices, just at this moment. Everything, including the hoarding up practiced by the speculators themselves, favors a decline in breadstuffs, which shall be marked and sweeping.

The Philadelphia Convention.

The Albany *Evening Journal* evidently mistakes the object of our reference to the Philadelphia Convention the other day. It was simply to correct some glaring misrepresentations of its character and objects which we found in a Western paper,—not in the least to decide, or aid in deciding, whether "Mr. RAYMOND should or should not longer seek to act with the Republican Party." That question Mr. R. will probably decide for himself:—he certainly does not await or seek the decision of anybody else.

Nor do we care to enter upon any controversy on other points raised by the *Journal* in regard to that Convention. As we said the other day it is, thoroughly and exclusively, a thing of the past. We believe it to have been in its origin a thoroughly patriotic movement, not hostile to any principle of the Republican Party, and calculated, it wisely and judiciously followed up, to restore and perpetuate the Union upon the basis which the war had established. But it proved a failure,—not from any inherent wrong in its purposes or its spirit, but from a variety of untoward incidents which it can serve no good purpose now to discuss.

The *Journal* asks with regard to the address adopted by the Convention, "Did not that address say, with reference to the pending Constitutional Amendment, then the virtual platform of the Republican Party, that the people of the South would be unworthy of the name of freedmen if they submitted to its conditions?" Certainly not. It said nothing of the kind. It said nothing whatever of the propriety of adopting or rejecting that amendment. What it did say was substantially that if the people of the South could submit to all the humiliations and degradations which had been *proposed* in Congress,—and could consent to be simply subject to laws which they were to have no voice in making, without at least *protesting* against it, they would be unworthy citizens of a free Republic. The *Journal*, however, only repeats a misrepresentation which was universal, and which has served the purpose for which it was invented.

The *Journal* refers to a purpose assumed to exist somewhere to exclude from the Republican Party everybody who took any part in that Convention, or who sympathised with the objects it was intended to serve. Where the authority rests to take such action we are not aware. Its purpose would probably be attained if the measures and policy of those who at the time denounced it with most vehemence, should be engrafted in the Republican platform. But we doubt whether the time is just now propitious for decimating the ranks of the Republican Party by any such process. With one wing of its supporters demanding confiscation, and another universal amnesty for the rebels, it would scarcely be wise to draw the lines so tight as to cut off all who believed that the Union was restored when the rebellion against it was suppressed.

The Brooklyn Whisky Frauds—The Indictments Sustained.

The United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn, yesterday, sustained the indictments which were found against DEVLIN and his coadjutors in the immense whisky frauds perpetrated there last Fall. The *modus operandi* of the fraud, as may be recollected, was this: By the act of July, 1866, Congress established a new mode of collecting the tax on spirits, so that, whereas under the former law every distiller made return to the Assessor three times a month of what he distilled and paid tax on his returns, after the 1st of September, 1866, all spirits distilled should go into bond, to be only taken out on payment of tax.

To make a distinction, therefore, between spirits distilled before Sept. 1, 1866, which should have paid tax without going into bond, and spirits distilled under the new system, Congress provided for the branding of all spirits which were distilled before Sept. 1, with a brand which should declare that the article had been "manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866."

Putting on this brand was the same as branding it "tax paid." The fraud with which these parties were charged consisted in putting this brand on a large quantity of spirits which was made after Sept. 1, 1866, and had not paid tax.

The parties, consisting of an Inspector, a Deputy Collector and two whisky-dealers, were indicted for this fraud, and their counsel demurred to the indictment, practically arguing to the Court that Congress had not forbidden such an act or made it a crime. They argued that although at the end of the section which provided for thus distinguishing the liquor on hand, the law made it an offence to "*so brand* spirits knowing that the taxes had not been paid," those words did not apply to this distinguishing process, which was spoken of in the section as "marking" instead of branding, but to spirits rectified and then branded, as was also provided for in the same section.

Inasmuch as, in order to sustain the indictment, the Court would only have to hold that the words "brand" and "mark" were used indiscriminately in the law, as is the fact, and to hold that the words "so brand" applied to both brands provided in that section, while if they were to sustain the demurrer and quash the indictment, it must be by holding that Congress had provided absolutely no protection against such frightful frauds and no punishment for them if committed, (for that was practically the ground taken in the defendants' behalf,) it is not to be wondered at that the demurrer was overruled and the indictment sustained.

The defendants nearly found themselves in the awkward predicament of being sentenced without any trial of their case on the merits, but they were not held to the strict letter of the law, and were allowed to plead and to have a trial. It will be the first trial of any one criminally for frauds upon the Internal Revenue Law in Brooklyn or New-York, or anywhere in the country, as we believe. And upon its issue, in our judgment, will greatly depend the future collection of the tax on spirits. These parties have respectability and wealth to back them up. No means will be spared to secure their acquittal, as none have been spared to secure their release without a trial. Every few days we have heard of some one being at Washington who was understood to be there about these whisky frauds, and if personal influence could have stopped the proceedings, they would never have reached their present stage. It is an encouraging thing that thus far all such efforts have been in vain, and that everything now bids fair for a trial of the cause before the Courts. The investigation will be very beneficial, whatever may be the result, while a just conviction and appropriate sentence of these defendants would, we firmly believe, do more to strike terror into the hearts of evil doers, whether in high or low places, than anything that has as yet been done by the officers of the Government.

Too Much Voting.

It is now pretty generally conceded that when the Convention of 1846 remodeled the Constitution of the State of New-York, it made a grave mistake in adding so large a number of officers to the list of those elected by the popular ballot. There was at the time a mania for decentralization; the people professed to see imminent danger in the amount of appointing power then vested in the Governor, and, partly under the lead of the Press, and partly that of ambitious politicians, the Convention took extreme ground; they argued that if it was proper to elect a Governor by popular suffrage, it was equally proper to elect in the same way all other officers. Of course, this plan was sure to be popular with the masses, for where every man is a sovereign, nearly every one hopes at some day to wear the robes of office. The creation of a host of new places, or rather transferring the filling of such places from the Governor and Senate to the people, was hailed with great satisfaction, and the fever ran so high that influential journals advocated even the selection of postmasters by popular vote.

Well, we tried the experiment thoroughly. We cut the State up into innumerable districts, and added enormously to the number of officers to be voted for. We went up to the polls and voted for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which was very proper; but we also voted for a Secretary of State, a mere clerk, who is no more a representative of the opinions of the people than a receiving teller is the representative of a bank; we also voted for a Comptroller, and a Treasurer, and a State Engineer, and three State Prison Inspectors, none of whom have any but clerical duties to perform, and whose offices have no legitimate relation to political parties or policies. Then we had to vote for three Canal Commissioners and an Attorney-General. And finally came the gravest of our mistakes—the election of all judicial officers from Judges of Appeals to Justices of the Peace. We were called upon to vote for four Judges of Appeals, thirty-two Supreme Court Judges, some fifty or sixty special County Judges, Common Pleas Judges, Superior Court Judges, Marine Court Judges, special Judges in certain counties, Police Magistrates, City Judges, Recorders, and in every town in the State for Justices of the Peace. And still these are not all; we elect Surrogates, County Clerks, Sheriffs, Mayors, Aldermen, Councilmen, City Comptrollers, (and we did have in this city, Street Commissioners, City Inspectors, and others until within a few years,) and also Supervisors, Constables, School Commissioners, Assessors, and for a long time even Inspectors of Election, of whom there must have been more than seven thousand in the State. In brief, we undertook to elect everything, and the maze of officers and armies of candidates that confronted the voter were absolutely bewildering. With Presidential electors, Congressmen, Senators and Assemblymen, State, Judicial, City, County, District, Town, Village, School and Election District officers, it was almost a wonder that the candidates did not outnumber the voters.

How this system has worked we know well enough—too well to sustain it a day longer than necessary. Our first lesson was to learn that we had relieved public officers of all responsibility. While they were appointed, they were directly responsible to the Governor or whatever officer had selected them. Once elected, they owed allegiance to no one, for there can be no settlement between the people and their officers save through the tedious and doubtful process of impeachment and trial. Then we found that by the new system it was feasible for the most unworthy of men to secure the nomination that was generally equivalent to election, and ride into power in triumph, when no inducement under Heaven would have prevailed upon the most corrupt of Governors to appoint such men to any position whatever. The suffering denizens of this City know to their sorrow what disgrace and robbery have been inflicted upon them by the small district elective business. Men have been raised to power who ought to have been in State Prison—some who have been there, it is said; the care of our lives and fortunes has been given over to the custody of scoundrels of the most infamous character. Nomination on the Democratic side has, as a general rule, been followed by election; and a high authority whose own official course has called for severe animadversion, has said that, once nominated, no power could prevent his election, not even if he had murdered one of his own family the day before.

We presume the Convention about to meet will hold the question of election or appointment to be one of grave importance, and it seems hardly possible that they can fail to make a great reduction in the multitude of officers now chosen by ballot. And while about it the Convention might as well consider whether it is not possible to reduce the number of offices also. The experience of this city, with its swarms of leeches upon the treasury, more than half of whom render no service save to their party at the primary meetings and the polls, will furnish an example that the members of the Convention will doubtless study with attention.

The Tariff and the Fourth of July.

An evening paper is a little too fast in assuming that we are to have no more Fourths of July. The editor rejoices in the prospect that fire-crackers have been made contraband, that this year the glorious Fourth is to be as other days—quiet as a Quaker Sunday! Shades of JOHN ADAMS and of Mrs. JOHN ADAMS forbid! The bones of the eloquent old patriot would rattle in his grave, if his prediction from Philadelphia to his good dame at Quincy were to be stultified or forgotten in this year of grace 1867, and only the ninety-second of the Independence of the United States of America. But we rejoice to know that it will not be. Our neighbor is grossly mistaken, and as a son of New-England, degenerate it may be, he ought to feel ashamed of himself. "No more cakes and ale," quoth he; no more fireworks, bonfires, bell-ringings, and all that sort of thing on this day of jubilee and disenthralment! The very thought is monstrous. But how it fell out that he blundered in his facts and stumbled in his patriotism, we will now endeavor to relate. Last Fourth of July, Mr. Senator FESSENDEN'S town, somewhere on the Eastern coast—Portland, we believe, it is called—was burnt down, and all on the suspicion of a Chinese fire-cracker, though the proof against the supposed incendiary was never made so clear as to justify the irate Senator's subsequent crusade in Congress against the whole class of Oriental auxiliaries to the celebration of American independence. On arriving at the capital in December he made hot haste to call up the Tariff Bill passed late in the Summer at the previous session by the House of Representatives, but tabled in the Senate for want of time, and in the dual capacity of Chairman of Finance and Senator for Portland, moved an amendment to make contraband and to absolutely and forever prohibit the importation of all Chinese fire-crackers, pin-wheels, and all other Fourth of July projectiles and pyrotechnics, which amendment was impulsively agreed to, for the reason set forth as above by the indignant eloquence of the mover. But even *he* was not so remorseless as our evening cotemporary. He would allow the country the poor boon of *one* more Fourth of July, provided the Chinese would have their fireworks on ship board, in their own waters, destined to the ports of the United States, on or before the 1st of May, 1867, and this should be the last! However, the whole Tariff Bill fell between the two Houses at the close of the session. How much of this defeat was owing to this attempt to avenge the little town of Portland by the sacrifice of one of our most cherished SEVENTY-SIX traditions, we will not undertake to say. It is sufficient to know that the bill deserved to fail, if for nothing else. And we announce with exultation, however it may chagrin our neighbor—we believe he is a Portland man, too—that the old time-honored, patriot-fashioned FOURTH OF JULY is again coming; it is near upon us, and it will be celebrated with all the honors, according to the orthodox and immortal text of JOHN ADAMS, even at the risk of another bonfire on the coast of Maine.

MINOR TOPICS.

The silence of the *Tribune* gives countenance to, if it does not confirm, the report, that Mr. GREELEY has written a letter urging JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, now in Europe, to return to this country to take part in the political reconstruction of the Union. If he has done this at all, he has done it probably as the proper sequel and complement of his action in bailing DAVIS; and it would indicate a purpose on his part, or a wish, that both these eminent rebels should take an active part in the political movements of the day. What good they can do anywhere we find it impossible to conjecture. Mr. GREELEY'S strongest objection to the Philadelphia Convention of August last was that it allowed *rebels* to take part in politics,—but it certainly did not permit men so conspicuously responsible for the rebellion as the President and Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy to have a voice in regard to reconstruction. We see it stated that President JOHNSON has always refused, and still refuses to pardon DAVIS, and is utterly opposed to his having anything whatever to do with public affairs. We can scarcely believe that Mr. GREELEY has taken any such personal interest in the restoration of the most prominent rebels to active public life, as his alleged letter to BRECKINRIDGE would indicate.

The subject of aërial navigation has occupied the attention of a certain class of minds ever since the time of the MONTGOLFIER Brothers, who launched the first balloon at Lyons, France, just seventy-four years ago on the 5th of next month. To the present time no great advancement has been made in the matter, although there have been no lack of sanguine expectations and promised achievements by the entire body of balloonists, from the MONTGOLFIERS down to Dr. SOLOMON ANDREWS, of Perth Amboy, N. J. The latest novelty of this class is "a new system of aero-locomotion," proposed by Dr. J. A. A. FONTAINE, of this City. The project consists in the combination of a balloon, of cylindrical form, filled with hydrogen, and connected with and supporting a light framework or car for passengers or freight—the whole arrangement being fitted with wheels, so as to operate upon a light aërial track, stretching from post to post over the plains or ascending inclines. The principal merits claimed for the invention are the advantages it gives in the ascent of mountains or in locomotion over them. The car with passengers being buoyed up by the balloon would tend to rise directly upward, but being guided by the track, it ascends in an inclined or lateral direction. Having reached the top of the mountain, the descent is made by gravitation—a portion of the hydrogen being allowed to escape, or additional freight taken on. In this manner it is asserted that elevations like Mount Washington and the Alps may be ascended or crossed, and the vast expense attending excavations and tunnels be avoided. The invention, we believe, has not yet been tested on a large scale, and its practical value can only be determined by a thorough trial.

As our readers know, we have not fully concurred with the newspapers which are so unmercifully savage on GREELEY for bailing JEFF. DAVIS. But we do agree with the Springfield *Republican* that he is taking an unfair business advantage of his competitors in offering his *portrait* as a prize for subscriptions to the *Tribune*. Personal beauty is the special gift of Providence, and ought not thus to be made matter of merchandise, or used as a special stock in trade. We can't all compete on equal terms in such a rivalry, and we may thus be utterly ruined, not by the superior ability, enterprise or interest of our rivals, but by the mere fact that they have advantages of person which Heaven in its inscrutable wisdom has denied to the rest of us. It seems hard:—still we cannot forget that the same complaints have been made from time immemorial, though hitherto mainly among the other sex. "My face is my fortune, Sir, she said;"—and a very good fortune it has sometimes proved to such as were willing to put it in the market. But it is a new element in the newspaper business. We must meet this fresh and formidable rivalry in some way. How would a portrait of JEFF. DAVIS answer—or of Messrs. GREELEY and DAVIS combined? Two are better than one, certainly.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "the charge of maltreatment of prisoners is one to which the late Confederates can well afford to challenge a comparison with their accusers, whenever a fair investigation shall be tendered or allowed." We cannot believe the *Enquirer* is sincere, or that it believes what it seems to assert. It has been established by the most unimpeachable evidence,—by proof which the rebels have not even tried to impugn, that thousands and tens of thousand of Union prisoners in rebel camps died of starvation and of sickness induced by cruel and inhuman treatment. There is no doubt whatever of the fact:—no responsible and intelligent Confederate has ever denied it. All they have attempted has been to explain and excuse it. But nobody on either side ever pretended for a moment that rebel prisoners ever died in our hands, or even seriously suffered for lack of food, or clothing or shelter. No such charge has ever been made. There may have been *reasons* for this difference,—but about the fact there neither is nor can be any dispute: and it is idle for the *Enquirer* to set up any such pretence. We agree with that paper that these reminiscences and criminations can do no good;—but there certainly is neither necessity nor excuse for a misrepresentation of the facts.

When the report came the other day by telegraph that Gen. SHERIDAN was to be removed and Gen. THOMAS appointed to succeed him in New-Orleans, the wrath of some of the extreme Radical organs was unbounded. The President was assailed with the most intemperate and vehement abuse,—Mayor MONROE was again dragged forward as sharing the President's counsels and directing all his movements, and we had a general outcry over the horrible injustice that was about to be perpetrated on gallant "PHIL. SHERIDAN," who had shown himself exactly the right man in the right place. But it turns out that all the clamor for his removal comes from the Radicals themselves! The Radical organ in New-Orleans teems with abuse of him, and the leading men of the party are in Washington personally doing all in their power to bring it about. The discovery of this fact has changed the tone of the Press very essentially.

We have on several occasions invited the attention of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to the shameful manner in which prisoners are conveyed from the Tombs and other City prisons to the Penitentiary and reformatory institutions on the islands. We had supposed that the gross indecencies connected with the business had unaccountably escaped their attention, and that after our notice of the evil a reform would at once be brought about. The remedy has, we regret to say, not yet been applied. Prisoners of all ages, *and both sexes*, are still every morning packed indiscriminately into the close van, called the "Black Maria," and depart from the prison shrieking and raving like maniacs—shocking the public propriety with their obscene and profane outcries. The miserable creatures themselves, we are assured, suffer untold torments in this wretched and hearse-like car, which might well be called a moving Black Hole of Calcutta,—the only ventilation being by a narrow slit just below the roof. When the doors of this den are opened it is not uncommon to find some of the wretched occupants faint and exhausted from the effects of the sickening air. Other scenes are enacted within these prison vans, of which the authorities have full knowledge, and which will bear no further allusion here. That such a state of affairs should be allowed to exist is simply incomprehensible. The case admits of no palliation, and no words of condemnation are too severe for those who tolerate such gross and infamous indecencies.

Slavery has not yet been abolished in the Empire of Brazil. The announcement of its abolition, which we got by way of England, through the Atlantic Cable, was premature. The real facts of the matter, as we are now assured by the Counselor DE AZAMBUJA, late Minister of Brazil, were given in an article from the *Rio Diario*, which we translated and published in the TIMES of the 17th inst. The statement there given was official and authoritative. By this it appears that the Brazilian Council of State has elaborated a project for emancipation, which is, however, to form the groundwork of future legislative discussion. This project provides for the complete extinction of Slavery at the close of the present century; but it also provides for the commencement of the work immediately, by enacting (1) that from the date of its promulgation all children born to slaves shall be free, and (2) that a fund shall be appropriated for the annual purchase of a certain number of slaves. The official organ says that all Brazilians are in favor of the spirit of this plan, as all detest the institution of Slavery in its principle. There are sufficient reasons for being satisfied that the plan will be adopted before long. In the note of Counselor DE AZAMBUJA to Secretary SEWARD he says that he does not doubt "that this measure is already resolved upon by my Court, in principle at least, to go into effect as to the manner of execution with the concurrence of the Legislative Chambers."

Within the past week two children under five years of age have been run over and seriously, if not fatally, hurt by the cars of the Second-avenue line. Both of these "accidents" occurred in Allen-street, between Delancey and Broome streets, and during the past six months many others have happened in the same locality. Allen-street is not very wide, and it is full of densely-populated tenement-houses. The roadway affords the only play-ground for the hordes of children dwelling in the neighborhood. In view of these facts we insist that the drivers of the Second-avenue cars should be compelled to pass through this portion of the street at a moderate pace, instead of at full speed, which is their common practice, for the purpose of making up time which may be lost on other parts of the route more crowded by vehicles. It is plausibly urged that children of such tender years as those who have suffered by this unwarrantable custom of the drivers ought not to be allowed upon the street. But the fact that they do run there, does not give to the railroad companies the right to mangle and kill them. The drivers connected with the two last casualties are held to answer charges of willful carelessness. We trust in case their guilt is established that exemplary punishment will be awarded. We shall then probably have fewer of these deplorable occurrences to record.

The high price of flour just now excites the regret of consumers; and, therefore, by way of encouragement, we direct their attention to the low price of coal. Both being prime articles of household necessity, the excessive cost of the one is in part compensated for by the cheapness of the other. At the usual monthly sale of Scranton coal on Wednesday, 80,000 tons were disposed of at prices which averaged a decline of 30 cents per ton on the rates of the previous sale. Grate and stove sizes may now be bought at retail cheaper than these varieties have been within the past six years. The reason of this fall is to be found in the overstocked market. During the war the coal interests were largely developed, and the Government was an extensive and ready purchaser for the use of the Navy. With the return of peace the demand for the commodity became greatly diminished, and the production has scarcely yet been regulated to meet the different condition of affairs. Of late, however, the mining business has been considerably contracted; and, as the accumulated stock decreases, the prices are likely again to move upward. Those, therefore, who are able to avail themselves of the opportunity of laying in a supply of coal for the Winter will, likely enough, profit by the present depressed state of the market.

The opening of the Lehigh Valley Railroad across the mountains into the Valley of Wyoming is an event of considerable importance to this City, as affording increased facilities of communication with the coal regions from which we derive our largest supplies of fuel. Up to this time we have been dependent upon the inadequate and precarious means of transportation afforded by canal and river communication, suspended during several months of the year and constantly liable to interruption from breaks and other causes. But the recent completion of two lines of railroad through the Valley of the Lehigh, will enable the coal companies to bring the product of the mines to this City on cheaper terms than ever before and in vastly increased quantity. This ought to keep down the price of coal to its present level, if not to lower it. The Wyoming Valley and the surrounding mountains contain the richest coal mines in the world. They are easily worked, and their production is only limited by the capacity of the transportation furnished.

The absurdity of attempting to make a militia cavalry is patent. No branch of the military service requires for its effectiveness greater unity of movement and perfection in drill. It is altogether impossible to get up a troop, a squadron or a brigade of cavalry without constant practice in the evolutions and manœuvres which make mounted soldiers of service. The horse must be thoroughly instructed as well as his rider, and ignorance on the part of either renders the other valueless in action. In the regular service a continuous and special training for months is undergone by each particular horse separately before the animal is exercised and drilled with others. Under these circumstances it is surprising that our militia will persist in keeping up at great expense a cavalry organization and going through the farce of a field-day once a year. If these troopers imagine that their horses, for one day in the twelvemonth, are intelligent enough to forget, in the glory of their military trappings, their every-day occupation of drawing the butcher and grocer carts of their owners, and to carry themselves for the occasion as thorough-trained chargers, they are mistaken. A militia cavalry field-day is the culmination of everything ridiculous, and such organizations ought to be disbanded. The cavalry regiments might be made both ornamental and useful if transferred into infantry, instead of being, as at present, the laughing-stock of all beholders.

It is announced that HENRY CLAY DEAN declines to be a candidate for Governor of Iowa. The organs of his party do not seem to be very profoundly afflicted, as a general thing, by this decision on his part. The Chicago *Times*, for example, applauds it, and says that "the eminent services rendered by that patriot, during the last half-dozen years, entitle him to the rest and recreation of private life." DEAN was a thorough and consistent rebel all through the war, and never hesitated to denounce the Democratic Party for anything that looked like supporting the Government in carrying on the war. He was greatly exasperated, like his colleague and confederate, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, on being excluded from the Philadelphia Convention, and now, in revenge, denies the Democratic Party the use of his name in the coming election. This may seem cruel on his part, but "revenge is sweet."

We observe that some of our cotemporaries are still hotly engaged in proclaiming that they will have "*no compromise with traitors*." They plant this motto at the head of their columns, and inscribe it on little flags, which are hoisted regularly over their editorial pages. They evidently consider their action to be very bold and defiant, and calculated to extort the wonder of mankind. Perhaps it will,—but not on account of any special courage which it indicates.

We should by this time have intelligence of the final fate of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. If he were executed, we should judge by previous and recent cases in Mexico that it took place very soon after his capture on the 15th. The Liberals have not of late postponed their executions very long after their prisoners fell into their hands. An unofficial dispatch, received from New-Orleans yesterday, gives reason to believe that the unhappy Emperor really was shot. Three weeks before his capture, JUAREZ positively refused to spare his life when he became a prisoner.

There was a railway accident at Whitby, Canada, a few days ago, arising from a collision of trains. The jury at once gave a verdict that "said collision resulted from the negligence of the switchman, WALLACE FRASER, to raise the semaphore signal, and from inattention to the rules of the Company by their employes generally." On the rendering of this verdict, the person named was immediately arrested, and committed to stand his trial for manslaughter at the next Assizes. Such prompt and just proceedings as this make us think that Canada will soon be a better and safer place for people to live in than the United States.

The heavy expense of the present mode of conducting funerals is attracting attention in various parts of the country as exceedingly burdensome on the poor. The Catholics of New-Bedford are signing papers agreeing to employ carriages only for the immediate relatives, and in Taunton the number of carriages is restricted by agreement to four. This may seem a small matter, but it affects very seriously the comfort of a great many thousand people throughout the country. An Emperor of Austria, a great many years ago, hoping to remedy a similar evil, issued a decree that the dead should be buried without coffins and in trenches instead of separate graves; but this so shocked the sense of humanity among the common people that he was compelled to withdraw it. There is room for a great and most useful reform now without going to any such extremes.

OUR INTERNAL REVENUE

Full Details and Official Figures of the Thirty-second District.

Over Thirteen Millions Revenue Since January, 1866---The Amount in Detail with Proof.

The Thirty-second Internal Revenue District has well been named the Metropolitan District of the country. Embracing the First, Second and Fourth Wards of this City, it has within its bounds the brokers, bankers, great corporations, newspapers, capitalists, warehouses, and vast moneyed interests of the State, and virtually the representative capital of the nation. Its management entails the constant and experienced attention of scores of officials, detectives and agents whose never-ceasing duties are delicate, embarrassing and absorbing. The returns to the Treasury from this District are enormous, always early and in such systematic shape as to deserve the frequent commendation of the Department.

The Collector is Hon. SHERIDAN SHOOK, for many years known as a public-spirited citizen and an upright official. He is assisted by the following force:

General Deputy—E. B. SHAFER.
Deputy and Cashier—D. H. PRINTUP.
Deputy in charge of Manufactures and Licenses—H. B. MATTESON.
Chief Clerk—E. H. GOUGE.
Superintendent Warehouses—A. M. PALMER.
Bond Clerk—W. S. HARVEY.

The immensity of work forced upon the Collector and Assessor of this District it is difficult to appreciate—it would be impossible to over-estimate it. There are some ten thousand separate accounts kept, licenses by the tens of thousands, over one thousand five hundred brokers, a perfect labyrinth of warehouse detail, whisky traders in great numbers, tobacco dealers who are prone to squirm whenever they can, and in addition the routine business belonging to it in common with other districts.

The exhaustive exhibit of the past year's work, which we publish this morning, presents a popular panorama of the extensive operations of the Collector's office, in a shape that has never been attempted before, giving in detail the receipts from all sources, as follows, with the occasional exceptions noted in the list:

MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTIONS.	
Bullion, gold and silver in lumps, ingots or bars, assayed	$75,047 46
Bill-heads, cards, circulars, &c., from January, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	41,629 56
Books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, from January, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	82,129 76
Boots and shoes	53,631 63
Brushes, from January, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	15,954 05
Cloth	1,871 27
Candles	6,814 37
Cigars of all descriptions	419,705 6[illegible]
Cigarettes of all descriptions	160 00
Chemical productions	349 26
Carriages, &c	1,304 97
Clothing of all descriptions	171,278 68
Clocks	147 30
Coffee, ground	13,832 32
Confectionery	44,833 23
Copper, &c	7,650 24
Cotton, raw	308,215 40
Cotton goods	12,048 72
Diamonds and all kinds of jewelry	124,396 96
Distilled spirits	1,844,454 90
Fermented liquors	41,806 59
Firearms	336 45
Furs, manufactured	49,008 07
Furniture, manufactured	28,258 89
Glass, manufactured	2,206 73
Gold, manufactured	20,792 79
Gold-leaf, manufactured	226 30
Hats, silk, manufactured	6,044 61
Hats, felt and straw, manufactured	1,228 12
Hoop-skirts, manufactured	242 45
Iron, stoves, manufactured	315 06
Iron, manufactured	5,931 91
Iron, pig	1,426 25
India Rubber, manufactured	785 91
Lead, sheet-lead pipes, shot, &c	58,905 46
Lamps and lanterns	662 35
Leather, manufactured	62,775 38
Masts, spars, &c., from January, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	82 41
Machinery	6,509 29
Oil, lard, linseed, &c	3,162 55
Pepper and pimento, ground, &c	2,587 27
Photographs	200 72
Pickles, preserves, &c	6,936 16
Pumps, &c	323 19
Paper of all descriptions	1,111 42
Paper collars	74 82
Plated and Britannia ware	3,623 09
Quicksilver	1,836 00
Repairs, increased value	3,411 97
Sails, tents, awnings, bags, &c	5,892 73
Silk, manufactured	52 26
Silver, manufactured	20,911 95
Saleratus, soda, &c	522 61
Snuff of all descriptions	27,926 05
Soap of all descriptions	87,202 99
Steel of all descriptions	231 54
Sugar	48,802 05
Saddlery, harness, trunks, &c	1,600 00
Scales	801 60
Stereotypers', lithographers' and engravers' productions	20,398 58
Thread, yarn, &c	194 29
Tobacco, Cavandish, plug, &c., at 40 cents per pound	301,197 70
Tobacco, smoking, at 35 cents per pound	47,641 92
Tobacco, smoking, made exclusively of stems, at 15 cents per pound	103,130 59
Tobacco, fine-cut chewing, at 40 cents per pound	1,363,502 30
Tobacco, twisted by hand, not sweetened, at 30 cents per pound	21,474 55
Turpentine	150,139 67
Tinware	7,749 45
Umbrellas and parasols	305 70
Varnish and japan	6,854 96
Watches and watch-chains	6,042 45
Wine made of grapes	59 25
Wine produced by being mixed with other spirits	1,792 50
Woolen fabrics, &c	305 04
Unprovided articles	678,537 40
Grand total	$6,448,538 07
GROSS RECEIPTS.	
Advertisements	$119,978 48
Express receipts	549,663 17
Ferries	29[illegible] 54
Insurance Companies	706,[illegible]7 97
Lotteries	12,398 67
Railroads	11,253 71
Stage-coaches, wagons, &c	49 82
Telegraph Companies	175,183 36
Steamboats	212 34
Grand total	$1,575,610 06
SALES.	
Auction sales	61,839 66
Brokers' sales of merchandise, produce, &c	500,681 90
Brokers' sales of stocks and bonds, from Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	599,975 17
Brokers' sales of foreign exchange, notes, &c., from Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	57,075 25
Brokers' sales of gold and silver, bullion and coin, from Jan. 1, 1866, to Aug. 1, 1866	399,730 61
Brokers' sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver, bullion and exchange, (collected after war tax taken off,) to Aug. 1, 1866	849,626 14
Dealers' sales in excess of $50,000 at $1 per thousand	207,170 81
Dealers' sales of liquors in excess of $50,000 at $1 per thousand	6,511 20
Grand total	$2,682,110 74
LICENSES.	
Licenses of all descriptions	$1,390,035 93
INCOMES.	
Incomes of all descriptions	$53,433 64
Gold and silver watches, carriages, &c	537 90
Legacies and successions	36,937 03
Passports	210 00
Grand total	$91,118 57
INCOMES FROM	
Bank profit, not divided or added to surplus	$247,176 17
Canal Companies, interest on bonds, &c	42,105 26
Insurance Companies, dividends and additions to surplus funds	56,788 09
Railroad Companies, dividends, interest on bonds and addition to surplus funds	307,431 08
Grand total	$653,500 60
BANK CIRCULATION AND DEPOSITS.	
Bank deposits	$169,866 52
Bank capital	32,360 76
Bank circulation	76 96
Grand total	$202,304 24
PENALTIES.	
Unassessed penalties	$13,099 65
United States moiety of penalties recovered by suit	45,240 34
Grand total	$58,339 99
RECAPITULATION.	
Total amount collected from manufactures and productions	$6,448,538 07
Total amount of gross receipts	1,575,610 06
Total amount of sales	2,682,110 74
Total amount of licenses	1,390,035 93
Total amount of incomes	91,118 57
Total amount of incomes from banks, &c	653,500 60
Total amount of bank circulations and deposits	202,304 24
Total amount of penalties	58,339 99
Total	$13,101,558 20

The following table shows the monthly collections:

AMOUNT COLLECTED EACH MONTH.

January, 1866	$746,325 93	September, 1866	$1,114,713 33
February, 1866	779,211 99	October, 1866	1,064,731 39
March, 1866	767,706 27	November, 1866	956,468 27
April, 1866	7[illegible]6,965 2[illegible]	December, 1866	712,356 39
May, 1866	890,467 98	January, 1867	627,517 55
June, 1866	789,632 04	February, 1867	324,987 95
July, 1866	669,560 54	March, 1867	801,245 39
August, 1866	1,494,872 36	April, 1867	554,775 62
Total amount collected from Jan. 1, 1866, to April 30, 1867			$13,101,558 20

The express returns of taxes since January, 1866, until April, 1867, are herewith given in detail, minutely showing the enormous extent to which that interest is patronized by the public:

RECEIPTS FROM EXPRESS COMPANIES.

	ADAMS EXPRESS CO. Amount returned.	Tax.	AMERICAN EX. CO. Amount returned.	Tax.
1866.				
January	$346,614	$10,398 42	$288,970	$8,669 10
February	311,403	9,342 09	23[illegible],[illegible]87	6,962 61
March	374,097	11,222 91	285,885	8,576 55
April	387,279	11,621 36	377,366	11,320 98
May	325,801	9,774 04	2[illegible]2,810	7,764 30
June	305,747	9,172 41	282,685	8,480 55
July	256,594	7,697 82	247,881	7,436 43
August	287,498	8,624 95	25[illegible],817	7,674 51
September	326,746	9,802 39	308,525	9,255 75
October	375,009	11,250 27	292,829	8,784 87
November	376,444	11,293 32	271,607	8,148 21
December	381,698	11,450 94	241,260	7,237 80
1867.				
January	279,979	8,399 37	174,355	5,230 65
February	266,216	7,986 48	147,820	4,434 60
March	293,687	8,810 61	100,517	3,015 51

	UNITED STATES EX. CO. Amount returned.	Tax.	WELLS, FARGO & CO. Amount returned.	Tax.
1866.				
January	$313,584	$9,407 52	$71,950	$2,158 50
February	243,793	7,313 79	64,489	1,934 67
March	267,120	8,013 60	80,319	2,409 58
April	304,156	9,124 69	67,876	2,036 38
May	366,838	11,005 14	69,525	2,085 75
June	267,115	8,013 45	130,194	3,905 83
July	229,[illegible]89	6,884 69	111,429	3,342 58
August	236,492	7,094 77	73,174	2,195 22
September	262,239	7,867 17	73,413	2,202 39
October	297,933	8,937 99	93,534	2,806 02
November	262,800	7,884 00	85,270	2,558 10
December	244,059	7,321 77	66,489	1,994 67
1867.				
January	205,672	6,170 16	76,910	2,307 30
February	155,239	4,657 17	....	....
March	165,565	4,966 95	....	....

	HARNDEN EXPRESS CO. Amount returned.	Tax.	NATIONAL EX. CO. Amount returned.	Tax.
1866.				
January	$41,810	$1,251 30	$22,499	$674 97
February	40,249	1,257 07	23,524	705 72
March	57,963	1,738 86	38,772	863 16
April	56,374	1,691 22	26,480	794 40
May	51,406	1,542 18	28,931	867 93
June	50,636	1,519 08	26,628	798 84
July	37,260	1,117 80	28,965	868 95
August	52,9[illegible]1	1,587 93	29,243	877 29
September	59,989	1,799 67	29,535	886 05
October	70,877	2,126 31	27,587	827 61
November	68,748	2,062 44	25,800	774 00
December	70,549	2,116 47	25,215	756 45
1867.				
January	40,588	1,217 64	22,319	670 47
February	82,040	2,461 20	22,858	685 76
March	62,841	1,885 23	27,168	815 04

	CENTRAL EXPRESS CO. Amount returned.	Tax.	KINGSLEY'S EX. CO. Amount returned.	Tax.
1866.				
January	$19,231	$576 93	$8,982	$269 46
February	14,997	449 91	8,352	250 56
March	19,547	586 41	10,[illegible]47	301 41
April	19,929	597 87	9,837	295 11
May	23,857	715 71	12,2[illegible]4	366 42
June	24,150	724 50	10,483	314 49
July	21,562	646 86	8,144	244 32
August	22,095	662 85	10,342	310 26
September	18,966	568 68	12,095	362 85
October	21,502	645 06	13,[illegible]07	4[illegible]1 10
November	22,380	671 40	9,611	288 33
December	24,280	728 40	7,735	232 05
1867.				
January	17,355	520 65	5,690	170 70
February	16,483	494 49	6,216	186 48
March	16,833	504 99	7,172	215 16

Collector SHOOK and Chief Clerk GOUGE aided us materially in the preparation of the foregoing, granting the use of the simplest but most perfectly kept books and tables kept in the revenue service. There are other matters pertaining to the conduct of this district in this office and the Assessor's requiring further notice, which will be given immediately.

The actual cash returns from the Thirty-second District, from January, 1866, to May, 1867, were $13,101,558 20—all of which was managed by a clerical force numerically smaller than that of many a counting-room. The record is one of which the City may well be proud.

AMUSEMENTS.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

Nothing can be much more impertinent than the familiarity of players who abbreviate their proper names to pet terms. "Maggie," "Ettie," "Kitty," "Sallie," "Billy" and "Dan" are all very well in the family circle, or between intimates, and even then the taste that sanctions them is not to be entirely commended, but for an actress, or an actor, to publicly assume them is to advertise an intimacy with their audiences which does not exist, and to invite a familiarity from Tom, Dick and Harry which would be as unflattering as it would be discreditable. This vulgarism, however, is quite in keeping with the others, "popular" in existing theatricals. We suppose it is liked because it sounds "cunning." Certainly it is the contrast of formality and respectability, which in this instance are almost synonymous. The latest sample of this fancy is to be found in Boston playbills, in which certain characters in the soubrette line are advertised to be personated by Miss "PUSSEY" BLANCHARD. The stage at Wallack's Theatre is to be occupied part of the coming Summer, too, by an erratic young lady whom we have seen fondly announced in the provincial programmes as "Our LOTTA." This habit of pet naming favorite players has been picked up from the streets, and should be returned at once to the urchins who originated it.

Mr. PIKE having transferred the locality of his ambition from Cincinnati to New-York, and decided to rebuild for this community the opera house which the Ohioans permitted to burn down, giving Cincinnati the go-by altogether—a Mr. HANDY of that enterprising city has stepped up to the rescue, and has now in course of erection a new opera house, on Vine-street, near Sixth, in the capital which PIKE has deserted. Mr. HANDY's theatre will be 190 feet deep, 80 wide and 80 high; it will be built of freestone, is to seat 1,738 people, is to have pivot chairs, and the stage will be built on the plan of Niblo's Garden, with a depth of twenty-five feet to permit the sinking of scenes. Above all the theatre is to be on the first floor! Cincinnati is determined to have no more second-story opera houses. There is to be a wire curtain, to be used in case of fire. It is expected that the building will be ready by the 1st of January next.

A new "Academy of Music," a first-class theatre, is also in contemplation for Rochester. Indeed, from all parts of the country comes the echo of new theatres "running up." There is a new theatre to be built in Boston, for Mr. SELWYN to manage, next season; a new one is proposed for Brooklyn, for Mr. DAVIDGE and Mr. W. S. ANDREWS to manage; while in this City a minstrel hall for the Bryants, Mr. PIKE's new theatre on Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, and a new museum and theatre for Mr. BANVARD, are under way. The latter, situated on Broadway, near Thirtieth-street, is to be opened June 3, or thereabouts.

Mr. JEFFERSON has played *Bob Brierly* in Baltimore, and announces it as "acted by him before 700 ticket-of-leave men and their families in New South Wales."

English papers make the statement that Mrs. Dr. CROW (Miss BATEMAN) and her husband intend returning to England to reside.

The Summer Concerts at Terrace Garden, which Mr. THEO. THOMAS worked into popularity last year, and which may be said to have been made delightful by his grand orchestra, are to be commenced this season on the 10th of June under the same auspices.

Miss NINA FOSTER, after a long retirement, has returned to the public service. On Monday evening this pleasing reader gave a recitation at Doehler's Piano Rooms—a scene from "The Hunchback," the description of the hunt from "London Assurance," and that unique scene of courtship "The Morning Call" were given. Some entertaining music was mingled with these, and the conjunction made a happy entertainment, which we hear is to be repeated.

It would not be a bad idea if some of the Broadway theatres should take a brief recess about this time, and before the really hot weather sets in, that they might have a thorough cleaning. Nearly all of them need it in order to be the least endurable through the coming Summer—a season that threatens to be unusually warm. The air which is breathed in any is now, even under ordinary circumstances, about as close, odorous and unhealthy as it ought to be, and when there happens a great crowd, such as often occurs upon the first nights of a new attraction, the atmosphere becomes so dense as to be nearly suffocating. The other evening, at the Olympic, upon the rising of the curtain on one of the acts of the new play, a distressing odor assailed the senses and drove many into the streets for relief. Since the "living animals" have had an abode at the Museum, the public have received with their admission tickets the benefits of a fine stable extract without any "extra charge." The ventilation is, in too many instances, most faulty. The windlass plan which has been adopted for a couple of Summers at Wallack's Theatre, is perhaps as good as any, and might be imitated with advantage. The poor ventilation, however, is a defect of the buildings themselves. The dirt which is to be seen as well as felt, is not, though; and that, we particularly recommend, should be removed by the aid of soap and water, or—if it is less expensive—hidden under a veneer, at least, of paint. The public would certainly endure a recess in some of their favorite theatres for the sake of health.

Sig. MAZZOLENI is to repeat his farewell concert—which was well attended at Irving Hall on Monday evening—to-night, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The retiring favorite will be assisted by the same artists who took part in Monday's programme.

Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH, who has been conductor of the orchestra at Niblo's Garden for the past five years, retires from that position after Saturday evening. Few musicians have filled the leader's chair with more tact than Mr. DODWORTH, or with more absolute ability for the requirements of the situation. He has had English opera, pantomime, ballet and melodrama to conduct, and it is but the merest justice to say that he has done his duty in all creditably and satisfactory. Other public calls upon Mr. DODWORTH now necessitate his withdrawal from Niblo's. Mr. MOLLENHAUER, at present of Wallack's Theatre, is to succeed him, while Mr. THOMAS BAKER will, presently, occupy Mr. MOLLENHAUER's chair.

The wild state in which theatrical companies exist in the Provinces, and the unreliability of some of the "managements" are illustrated in the Rochester *Union*, which makes a statement of a scene which occurred in the Opera House of that intelligent city on Monday last. Miss ROSE ETTINGE who had been announced to commence a starring engagement at this place, was also announced to appear as *Kate Peyton* in the drama of "Griffith Gaunt," on that evening. After the overture, however, and when the audience were expecting the play to begin, Miss ETTINGE appeared before the curtain and asked the indulgence of the public for appearing before them in the character of an apologist instead of *Kate*, but that in consequence of "the mixed condition of one of the leading principals of the company, whose presence was necessary to every scene, it would be impossible to carry out the programme of the evening." She, therefore, begged to be excused from performing, and incontinently withdrew. Although the Rochester *Union* seems to hold the management blameless in this instance, we cannot see why. If all the better artists who are invited by provincial managers to play in their theatres, acted as Miss ETTINGE did in this instance, (for the occasion to do so is only too often presented,) they would obligate the engagement of respectable, or at least responsible actors in these loosely conducted places, and thus do a great deal toward reforming the drama in the country.

RAILROADS.

A New Railroad Connection with the Pennsylvania Coal Regions.

The opening of the Wyoming extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, from Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, was celebrated on Wednesday by a very pleasant excursion party, made up principally of New-Yorkers and Philadelphians. The completion of this work is a matter of no inconsiderable importance to New-York, as well as to the region through which the railroad passes, as it largely increases the facilities for the transportation of the vast supplies of coal mined in that region, and for which hitherto no adequate outlet has existed. Considering the length of time that the existence of coal in the mountains along the Lehigh River and in the Wyoming Valley has been known, and the ease and comparatively small expense with which it can be mined, it seems strange that the completion of this road should have been delayed so long. Coal was first used, in the Wyoming Valley, exactly one hundred years ago, by a blacksmith, whose method of mining was exceedingly primitive; and since then the production has been limited only by the means of getting it to market. Up to a very recent period the canal and the slack water of the Lehigh River afforded the only means of bringing the coal of that region to New-York, involving the great expense of getting it over the mountains and down to the head of the canal by inclined planes. Within the present year the Navigation Company have completed a railroad through the Valley and across the mountains into the Wyoming Valley; and now the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have extended their line to the same point. The two roads run side by side nearly the whole distance, now on one side of the river and now on the other, crossing the mountains by a series of very bold grades, in many instances reaching ninety-six feet to the mile. The difficulties in the way of the construction of these roads were very great, and the cost was immense; but engineering skill overcame the former, and so enormous is the coal-carrying trade, at present as well as in prospect, that there is little doubt that both roads will be required to meet it.

These roads run through one of the most beautiful and picturesque valleys of the country. It is narrow, winding, and shut in by high hills and mountains, that afford some of the finest views to be found within a day's ride of New-York. From Mauch Chunk to the summit of the mountains the scenery is equal to any portion of the Rhine; though the ruined castles and picturesque hamlets of the romantic German river are poorly replaced by the saw-mills, blast-furnaces, factories, and unromantic villages of the Lehigh. From the summit, and for some distance down the grades on the other side, the views of the Wyoming Valley are extended and beautiful, affording pleasant glimpses of the Susquehanna, and of numerous villages, which always look charming from a distance. Few railroad routes, indeed, present greater attractions as to scenery than that through the Lehigh Valley, and fortunately the scenery is too bold to be materially injured by the progress of manufacturing interests.

But, of course, the great interest which New-Yorkers as well as Pennsylvanians have in these roads is on account of the coal trade, to which they open new facilities. At the bountiful dinner provided for the excursionists at the Wyoming Hotel in Wilkesbarre, these increased facilities formed the chief topic of congratulation on the part of our Pennsylvania friends, who seemed to feel as if the passage of the mountain barrier by the locomotive engine had liberated them from a sort of exclusion, and put them into actual communication with the rest of mankind. Nobody talks anything but "coal" in that region, and, as a matter of fact, the coal interest has already monopolized the attention of their capitalists, and is fast driving out other forms of industry. The old farming interest has almost died out—many of the "old families" having sold out their lands to the mining corporations and emigrated to the West. As the corporations care nothing for farming, the lands that formerly yielded large supplies of grain, are now principally cultivated by a less intelligent set of farmers, under whose want of management the once productive farms are rapidly decreasing in value, and it is hardly possible that they will ever be brought up again. The whole area of the valley and the surrounding mountains is richer under than on the surface, and now that such ample facilities are provided for the transportation of coal to market, the mining interest will soon overshadow every other in extent and importance.

Among the gentlemen present on this excursion were Mr. W. W. LONGSTRETH, President of the road; Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON, President of the New-Jersey Central; Judge WOODWARD, Judge CONYNGHAM, Judge PACKER, (to whose intelligent exertions the road owes its existence,) Mr. ROBERT STEARNS, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central; Mr. R. H. SAYER, Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley road, and others connected with the several roads or with the mining interests of the Valley. The speeches and toasts at the dinner had reference mainly to the great advantages afforded by the new railroad connection with the seaboard and the New-York markets, and to the future greatness and prosperity of the coal regions of Pennsylvania, of which every speaker had very distinct and very glowing visions.

Important Railroad Projects.

Movements are on foot for the early construction of a new railroad line between this City and the City of Hudson, in Columbia County, connecting at the latter place, by ferry and the new railroad between Athens and Schenectady, with the New-York Central Railroad. The projected railroad alluded to will be located about midway between the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and afford facilities of travel, and the transportation of farm produce and other freight, to the residents of a populous and wealthy section of country. While enterprising individuals of the Great Metropolis seek to increase their wealth by opening new avenues of communication with the rural districts, the residents of the latter very naturally conclude that increasing the facilities of communication with the City of New-York is the most certain and expeditious method of enhancing the value of their own property as well as realizing the market prices for the produce of their farms.

The New-York and Westchester County Railroad Company have contracted for the construction of a railroad from the City of New-York to or near Lake Mahopac, in Putnam County, starting from the Battery or South Ferry, up Whitehall-street to Pearl-street, through Pearl-street to New-Bowery, through New-Bowery, across Chatham-square, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to and through Irving-place, Gramercy Park and Lexington-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street, through Fifty-ninth-street, (past the lower end of Central Park,) to Broadway, up Bloomingdale Road, thence along Kingsbridge road to Kingsbridge, thence along a valley to a point on Nepperhan or Saw Mill River, thence along the course of that stream to near its head, and some valley to Croton Lake, at or near Pine's Bridge; and thence nearly north by the Empire Sewing-Machine Company's extensive works at Bedell's Mills, or by what is termed a more feasible route around the southwestern point of Turkey Mountain, and passing Keakles or Mohansic Lake, Hallocksville, Crompond, and the northwestern corner of the town of Somers into Putnam County.

The Columbia and Dutchess Counties Railroad Company propose commencing at the City of Hudson, 116 miles north of New-York, and running the line of their road first in a southeasterly direction to Pine Plains, (about twenty miles,) thence nearly due south *via* Union Vale, the Clove, Washington Four Corners, Stamford and Beekman, thence through Hausner Hollow Gap, on the eastern section of East Fishkill, in Dutchess County, to Black Pond, near the Dutchess and Putnam Counties line. The grade of the road between Hausner Hollow Gap and Black Pond, (the worst part of the route,) will be from fifty to sixty feet to the mile—about the same as exists on the Harlem Railroad, in the vicinity of Croton Falls; while some sections of the Erie Railroad exceeds one hundred feet to the mile. The Clove and Union Vale named above is a beautiful valley about ten miles in extent, contains great mineral wealth—perhaps the richest bed of iron ore in the world.

On Saturday afternoon last a number of influential gentlemen from Columbia and Dutchess Counties, and the upper section of Westchester County assembled at the Gregory House, Lake Mahopac, for the purpose of exchanging views and securing the cooperation of the property owners in Putnam County in the establishment of a new direct line or route from New-York to Hudson *via* Lake Mahopac.

A meeting was held, ELDER CLAPP, (a son-in-law of DANIEL DREW,) presiding, and J. D. LITTLE officiating as Secretary. A Committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with the managers of the New-York and Westchester County Railroad, relative to the construction of their road, and obtain from them such information as might be of service or interest to the people of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia Counties was augmented by the additional appointment of WM. S. TOMPKINS, Esq., of Somers, Westchester County, and Mr. GEO. H. ANDERSON, of Lake Mahopac. Another Committee, consisting of property owners of Putnam and Westchester Counties was appointed to confer with the managers of the Columbia and Dutchess Counties projected road, and arrange, if possible, a concerted action in the matter.

A Committee was also appointed to procure a survey of the proposed route through Putnam County, so as to report at another meeting to be held at Lake Mahopac on Saturday, June 8. As far as we could learn it is proposed to pass Mahopac about one-eighth of a mile east of the lake, thence almost due north to the West Branch of Croton River, then follow the course of that stream to the fountain head at Black Pond, where the road would connect with the Columbia and Dutchess Counties road.

From the statements made at the meeting by gentlemen from Columbia and Dutchess Counties, the property owners along the proposed line of road, except in the region of Hausner Hollow Gap, where the population is sparse, and the expense of working the road will be heavy, are willing to subscribe for a sufficient amount of stock to build the road through the section of country in which they reside.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GERMAN MUSICAL AND VOCAL SOCIETIES.—The Central Committee of German singers representing forty-four German musical and vocal organizations of this City and vicinity, are now perfecting the arrangements for the tenth general Saengerfest, a grand German musical festival, which is to come off at Philadelphia next Summer. The corresponding secretary of the committee has forwarded a list of fourteen hundred singers to the Philadelphia Fest Committee who will participate in this musical demonstration, which is to last several days. The compositions to be rendered by the New-Yorkers on the occasion of the main concerts are regularly rehearsed under the direction of Mr PAUR, the musical leader of the Liederkranz Society, and Fest Dirigent of the previous Saengerfest. Previous to the Saengerfest a musical May Festival will be held by the New-York singers at Funk's Park, in this City.

A NEW BRANCH POST-OFFICE.—A new branch Post-office, designated "Station O," has been established on the corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street. It is large and commodious, and elegantly fitted up in black walnut, with oak trimmings. A branch Post-office in this part of the City has long been needed, for the accommodation of the large manufacturers and iron-founders that abound in that vicinity. "Station A" has been removed from No. 129 Spring-street to No. 100 Spring-street, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, and occupies much more spacious and convenient quarters. Improvements have also been made in all the other branch offices, and it is the intention of Postmaster KELLY to make this department of the postal service more efficient and useful to the public than heretofore.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—FRANCISCO MARANDO arrived from Europe a few days ago, and obtained employment at MOLLER's Sugar Refinery, in Vandam-street. During the heat on Wednesday he drank freely of ice-water, which brought on congestion of the lungs, and death ensued in a few hours. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. Deceased was a native of Italy, and 27 years of age....The same Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of HENRY S. KEENEY. Deceased resided at No. 147½ Franklin-street, and was suddenly taken ill yesterday, morning at the corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets, and died soon after his arrival at the Hospital. The *post-mortem* examination by Dr. LEO proved that death had resulted from apoplexy.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer DINISON, of the Thirtieth Precinct, found HENRY H. HUNTER, a returned volunteer, lying beside the Hudson River Railroad track, at the corner of Seventieth-street and Twelfth-avenue, in an insensible condition. On examination his left foot was found severed from the leg, and a large portion of the brain protruding from a fearful fracture of the skull. The sufferer was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where death ensued at 8 o'clock. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. Nothing more is known in regard to the manner of the accident.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Baron de Busselot, France; Judge Dessinger, Birmingham; Gen. Davis, U. S. A.; Hon. E. M. Madden, Middletown, and Rev. D. L. Rathbone, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. John A. Green, Syracuse; Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Ex-Gov. Turner, Rhode Island; Hon. T. M. Edwards, Keene; Gen. Grosvenor, Ohio; Hon. Julius Movius, Buffalo; Hon. T. W. Park, Vermont, and Col. J. H. Hoye, San Francisco, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Bishop Williams, China, and Gen. J. G. Brown, St. Joseph, are at the St. Denis Hotel. The Most Rev. M. H. Smith, England, and Hon. H. B. Goodyear, New-Haven, are at the Astor House.

NAVAL.—The United States steamship *Chocura*, from the Gulf Squadron, and last from Key West 25th inst., arrived here yesterday. She has been in active service for the past five years, and is now to be put out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Her officers are: A. R. YATES, Lieutenant-Commander; R. F. Brooks, A. P. A. Surgeon; John R. Barmody, Assistant Paymaster; E. P. Bartlett, Acting First Assistant Engineer; Thomas Stothard, Acting Master; F. Eilnes and George E. Thomas, Acting Ensigns; J. A. King and George S. Odell, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; Robert Carnthwaite and Louis Jacobs, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; James Roche, Commander's Clerk; W. H. Howland, Mate.

REPORTED MUTINY OF THE CREW OF THE YACHT VESTA—A CONTRADICTION.—The statement that the crew of the yacht *Vesta* mutinied during the passage to New-York, which was published in all the City papers, appears to have been erroneous, as will be seen by the following note, sent to this office by Capt. Low:

This is to certify that the report that the crew of the *Vesta* mutinied at sea is incorrect.
A. LOW, Master of the *Vesta*.

THE GERMAN LAGER BREWERS.—The German Brewers Association met yesterday in Essex-street to complete the arrangements for aiding the present Anti-Excise agitation among the Germans in this City. Mr. CLAUSSEN presided, and it was decided that a fund in aid of the Central Committee recently organized to operate against the Excise Law in its present form, shall be raised by subscription among the brewers in general. The names of a large number of these were enrolled for that purpose.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board of Excise met yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M., the President, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq., in the chair. The Committee on Excise reported favorably upon 413 applications, which makes the total number approved since April 1, 5 080. MAURICE W. POWERS, liquor-dealer at No. 326 Eighth-avenue, was charged with selling liquor to an intoxicated customer, and his license was revoked. The Board then adjourned for two weeks.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE STRAWBERRY AND GRAPE EXHIBITION.—An exhibition of strawberries and hot-house grapes is to be given under the auspices of the American Institute, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute, on the 18th and 19th of June. The exhibition will be free to members of the Institute and their families. A large number of premiums are to be awarded for the best fruit of different varieties, ranging from $3 to $50.

A LABORER BURIED IN A SEWER.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, HENRY MATHEWS, 28 years of age, who was employed in excavating a sewer in Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, was severely injured by the embankment falling in upon him. He was dug out by the citizens and Police, and taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer KETCHUM, of the Twenty-first Precinct.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Commission consisting of Drs. SCOTT and JOHNSON and W. GILL, Esq., to whom the case of Mr. R. E. THOMPSON was referred at the recent meeting of Synod, have unanimously sustained his licensure.

MINOR ITEMS.—The Twentieth Precinct Police reported to Inspector DILKS yesterday morning that they had arrested a woman named ANN SANBY, with a little boy in her charge, whom she evidently had stolen. The poor little fellow answers to the name of "WILLIE," and sometimes to that of "WILLIAM;" he is about 4 years of age, has reddish hair, wore a checkered sack and a pink dress. Any person having lost such a child is requested to call at the Central Office.....About midnight on Wednesday, Mr. PATRICK BAIRD, of No. 207 East Thirty-seventh-street, found a female infant in the hallway of his residence, upon the dress of which was pinned a note stating that the child's name was MARY ANN SAMPSON; that CHARLES SAMPSON was her father, and that she would be a year old next August. As no clue exists to the parentage of the castaway beyond this note, the infant was placed under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities....WM. J. LAPMAN, a boy residing with his parents at No. 180 Cherry-street, was knocked down by a horse ridden by DANIEL O'CONNELL, and seriously injured....GEO. WENCH, of No. 262 Fourth-street, while driving a Broadway and Fourth-avenue stage, was seized with a fit and fell to the pavement, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN BROWN, aged 2½ years, fell from a second-story window of his parents' residence, No. 140 East Seventh-street, and was slightly injured....Early yesterday morning Officer LIDGATE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, discovered the croton water running in the music-store of Messrs. CHAS. H. DITSON & Co., No. 711 Broadway. He obtained the assistance of Officer DEAN and checked the overflow, but not before a damage of $800 was occasioned.

AMERICAN PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—Since the opening of the Universal Exposition in Paris, the most remarkable exhibit of all the instruments exhibited by piano manufacturers are without contradiction those of the firm of STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York. We would never have believed that America (although already celebrated by her progress of industry) reserved for us such masterpieces in the dominion of the fine arts. The new Steinway system already in favor with the majority of the German and American makers is destined to be the preferred one of the French manufacturers as already nearly all the leading Paris makers have studied the new, excellent and fine mechanism and method of construction, and having obtained the permission of Messieurs. STEINWAY & SONS to adopt it, are preparing to do so. Whoever has seen and heard these pianos, must and will acknowledge that they are the only ones which unite with the prodigious sonority of their tones qualities of beauty and richness which have never been remarked in any other instruments. America may well be proud of the triumph which the Steinway pianos have achieved at the International Exposition in Paris.—*Independance Belge, Brussels.*

A report that the charges at the Grand Hotels in Paris will be considerably augmented during the approaching exhibition is entirely without foundation. At the Grand Hotel du Boulevard des Capucines, the Grand Hotel du Louvre, and at the Hotel Scribe, they will continue to be very moderate in consideration of the elegance and comfort with which these establishments are fitted up.—*Boston Traveller.*

Sometimes She Could Make it Go, And Sometimes Not.

Mrs. DANIEL DUFF, of Rutland, Ill., writes: "I owned a 'lock'-stitch machine for three years. Sometimes I could use it, and at other times I could not." She then procured one of the "twisted-loop"-stitch machines, and of this she says: "It really gives me pleasure to use it. My little girl, five years old, can sew with it, and so can any of the boys. Have done all my own sewing on it; and a great deal for my neighbors. I find from actual experience that this stitch is stronger and more elastic, and that it stands washing and ironing better than the 'lock'-stitch. I would rather pay full price for a Willcox & Gibbs Machine, than to take a 'lock'-stitch one as a gift."—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

As a Love Token Phalon & Son's matchless extract of the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS is the most appropriate in the whole catalogue of souvenirs. Cupid, fresh from his nest of rose-leaves, and with their aroma on his wings, could not infuse into the air such enchanting fragrance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

No Article in the World Has Had So extensive a sale as DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They first sold because they were said to be good. They now sell because they are known to be good. They have stood the test of time, of weak imitators, and of unprincipled counterfeiters. The reason is plain. The formula is published around each bottle, and they are always made up to the original standard. They are used in all the government hospitals, recommended by physicians, and are known to always produce an immediate beneficial effect. For clergymen, merchants, lawyers, females, and persons of sedentary habits, they are wonderful. They create a healthy appetite; they cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Liver Complaint, and Constipation; they purify, strengthen, and invigorate; they make the weak strong, and the melancholy brilliant. No person who feels faint, weak, languid, depressed, unable to sleep, to eat, labor, or to enjoy society, can afford to be without this agreeable and certain tonic. They are sold everywhere.

Greenbacks and Tobacco.

The following parties found one hundred-dollar notes in papers of CENTURY TOBACCO:
Mr. S. Dayton, No. 88 Nassau-st., at J. B. Raynor's fruit-store, No. 585 Broadway.
Mr. D. C. Connolly, No. 120 Mott-st., in a paper purchased at J. Freund's, No. 137 Bowery.
Mr. Thomas W. Kennedy, No. 140 East 5th-st., in a paper purchased of E. H. Schultz & Co., No. 248 Grand-st.
Mr. Thomas McKeon, of West Troy, in a paper purchased at No. 185½ Hester-st.
Mr. Wm. Warwood, in a paper purchased at Atkins' tobacco-store, No. 32[illegible] West-st.
Mr. Bernard M. Freeland, No. 92 Henry-st., in a paper purchased at No. 168 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.
Frank McLaughlin, No. 148 Ludlow-st., in a paper purchased at cigar-store corner of Broome and Ludlow sts.
There are more out, one being put in every day.
P. & G. LORILLARD,
No. 16 Chambers-st.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine
makes delicious
JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c.
with great ease.
Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes and Cards in the City.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Important to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It allays all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, sure to regulate the bowels, and cures wind colic. Depend upon it, mothers, it will relieve the little sufferer immediately. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.
Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Special Notice.
Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.
STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

We would call the attention of parties wishing to invest in good real estate, rapidly rising in value, to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., for the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, (Stevens' estate,) on the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

Do You Trim Your Own Hats?—There are 25 new Spring and Summer styles of untrimmed straw and other hats, for ladies, children and infants, now ready, at astonishingly low prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

MARRIED.

FULLER—WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, May 29, by Rev. S. D. Brown, CHARLES W. FULLER to MATILDA B., daughter of the late S. T. Williams, all of this City.

PACK—YOUNG.—On Wednesday, May 29, at the residence of Wm. Young, Esq., Yorkville, by Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, JOSEPH S. PACK to SARAH YOUNG, all of this City.

PACKARD—MAXIM.—At Kent's Hill, Me., on Tuesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. Dr. Torsey, Mr. HORACE W. PACKARD, of New-York, to Miss MARY E. MAXIM, of Kent's Hill. No cards.

SECOR—MOULTON.—On Tuesday, May 28, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, JOHN SECOR, of New-York City, to FRANCES A. MOULTON, of Brooklyn, E. D.

VAN HOUTEN—ANDERSON.—On Tuesday, May 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. S. Howland, WM. B. VAN HOUTEN, of Middletown, N. Y., to ADA E., daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BAKER.—At Ithica, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 15, ABEL B. BAKER, in the 46th year of his age.
☞ Jacksonville, Ill., papers please copy.

CHRISTOPHER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 30, CATHARINE, widow of the late Richard C. Christopher, in the 78th year of her age.
Her friends and those of her sons, Charles R. and Wm. H. Christopher, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 77 East 70th-st., of which further notice in to-morrow's papers.

ELLIOT.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, May 1, of pneumonia, in the 69th year of her age, REBECCA GIRAUD, wife of George T. Elliot, and daughter of the the Andrew Foster.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 9½ A. M., without further invitation.

GREACEN.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday, May 28, JAMES GREACEN, aged 25 years, 10 months and 27 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, Prospect-av., Hudson City.

JOY.—At Columbia College, on Wednesday, May 29, WILHELMINE JULIA, only daughter of Prof. Charles A. and Laura R. Joy, aged 3 years, 4 months and 18 days.

JAMES.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 30, LILLIE B., wife of J. Beekman James, and daughter of D. W. Gardner, in the 28th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

MORAN.—Suddenly, in Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, May 29, THOMAS MORAN, in the 70th year of his age, a native of the Parish of Dromore, County Tyrone, Ireland.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his nephew, Thomas Goodwin, No. 276 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock. A solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in St. Mary's Church, corner of Remsen and Leonard sts., for the repose of his soul. The remains will be conveyed from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MARCHANT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 29, at the residence of Edward Dodge, No. 55 State-st., Brooklyn, HENRY MARCHANT, late of Rhode Island, in the 68th year of his age.

OLIVER.—On Tuesday, May 28, of consumption, after a lingering sickness of 3 years, MARIA J. OLIVER.
The funeral will take place to-day from her late residence, No. 101 West Houston-st.
☞ Newark, N. J., and Chicago papers please copy.

REID.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 30, Mrs. ELEANOR REID, widow of the late John Reid, in the 84th year of her age.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 110 Joralemon-st., corner of Clinton.

SINEY.—At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, May 30, of diabetes, GEORGE SALTER, youngest son of John S. and Catharine L. Siney, in the 6th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, Myrtle and Cooper avs., near Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Saturday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TENNEY.—On Wednesday, May 29, JOSIE, daughter of Amos and Josephine Tenney, aged 2 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 77 Madison-av., on Friday, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VARIAN.—On Tuesday, May 28, MARIA FULMER, widow of Richard Varian, in the 60th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 231 East 84th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WARD.—On Thursday morning, May 30, MARGARET MOIR, wife of Thomas Ward.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her sister, Mrs. Ackerman, No. 218 East 55th-st., on Saturday, June 1, at 10 A. M.

WARD.—In Paris, on Sunday, April 28, of apoplexy, HORATIO WARD, of New-York, aged 66 years, of late years a resident of London.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH AT HOME.—DYSPECTICS should read "STORY OF A STOMACH." 75 cents, which the *Christian Advocate* calls a "most sensible treatise." "PHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION," by Dr. COMBE, 50 cents. "FOOD AND DIET," by PEREIRA, notes by Dr. C. A. LEE, $1 75. "COMBE'S PHYSIOLOGY," applied to mental and physical education, $1 75. "INFANCY; OR, THE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN," $1 50; same author. "THREE HOURS' SCHOOL A DAY," $1 50; if read and heeded would save many bright children from premature decay. The new "ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA," $4 50. "NATURAL LAWS OF MAN," 75 cents, are among the most useful books; sent postpaid on receipt of price. A "Special List" of private Medical Works, invaluable to those who need them, sent on receipt of stamp, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.
All works on Phonography, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy.

FURNITURE
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE.
Retailing at manufacturer's prices,
AT F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

MOURNING JEWELRY.
Onyx, Jet, Rubber, Bog Oak, &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
CASH ASSETS
Invested on Bond and Mortgage, or United States Stocks,
$20,406,665 48.
Issues every approved description of Life and Endowment Policies on selected lives at moderate rates, returning all surplus annually to the Policy Holders, to be used either in payment of premiums or to purchase additional Insurance, at the option of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, } Secretaries.
JOHN M. STUART }

CRESYLIC SOAP.
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT
PATENTED.
For disinfecting, deodorizing and purifying cellars, hospitals, tenement-houses, &c.
Also for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
Manufactured solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, at 10:30 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer EUROPE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 1, at 9:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:55 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

TIMOLAT'S OLD ESTABLISHED SULPHUR, medicated and vapor baths, given daily at No. 119 Bleecker-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
Are now constructing a railroad from
OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
westward toward the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
The Company now offer a limited amount of their
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
AT
NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

This road was completed from Omaha 305 miles west on the 1st of January, 1867, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. The Company has now on hand sufficient iron, ties, &c., to finish the remaining portion to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, 212 miles, which is under contract to be done Sept. 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific, now being rapidly built eastward from Sacramento, California, during 1870.

MEANS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Estimating the distance to be made by the Union Pacific Company at 1,565 miles, they have the following available means:

United States Six per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds, issued on the completion and acceptance of each section of 20 miles by Government Commissioners, at the average rate of about $28,250 per mile	$44,208,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, permitted by the Government to be issued to the same amount	44,208,000
A Donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, amounting to 20,032,000 acres, and estimated to be worth	30,000,000
Total	$118,416,000

This is exclusive of an authorized Capital Stock of one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

By Special Act of Congress, U. S. Bonds are made a *Second Mortgage*, on which the interest is paid by the U. S. Treasury, but one-half of the Company's bills against the Government for transportation, mails, &c., are retained by its officers as a sinking fund to be applied to the payment of interest and principal.

By Special Act of Congress, the Company's Bonds now offered are made a First Mortgage upon the entire line, and they cannot be issued to a greater amount than the Bonds of the U. S. for the same purpose.

THE COST OF THE ROAD.

The cost of the 305 miles of the Union Pacific Road already completed with depots, stations, locomotives, &c., was $50,000 per mile, and it is believed by the engineers that without the equipment, the remainder of the line can be finished for not more than $70,000 per mile—making the total cost of 1,565 miles from Omaha to the California State line about one hundred millions of dollars. From this apparent excess of means, a considerable portion of the actual value of the lands must be deducted, as to realize it they must be gradually put on the market.

PROSPECT FOR BUSINESS.

The interest on the bonds will be more than paid by the profits of the different sections of the road as they are completed, the earnings for the first two weeks in May having been $113,000.

The recent completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Omaha, makes a direct eastern connection with all the Atlantic States, and other railroads concentrating at Omaha, and now nearly finished, will be tributary to the Union Pacific.

It needs no argument to show that the business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense, and as there will be no competition, remunerative rates can be obtained. Beside its through traffic, the completion of this road will open up the vast mining regions of the mountains to settlement, and ensure large returns for transportation.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 335 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 187 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these bonds pay an annual interest on their present cost of

NINE PER CENT.,

and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 33 Wall-st.

And by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New-York.

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To the getter up of a Club of TEN or more Copies an extra copy will be given.
All orders should be addressed to
JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT sts.,
Philadelphia, Penn.

AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.
The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886. Interest at 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They have coupons attached, and can be held either as registered bonds or as bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.
These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water-front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
These bonds can be had at par, and the accrued interest, of SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.
Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bond can be seen.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSON, } Finance
JOHN C. GREEN, } Committee.
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,

WALRAVEN
OFFERS
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES,
And LINENS,
In qualities unsurpassed and
Prices undeniably low.
No. 686 Broadway.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111½	111¾	June, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111¾	July, 7-30	105⅝	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅜	106½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	119½	119¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	109¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅝	119
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅜	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	118¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅝	106⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	117¾
5-20 " new, '65	108	108⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
10-40 Registered	99⅝	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅝	116
10-40 Coupon	99⅝	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅝	115
Gold	137⅜	137⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅛	114½
August, 7-30	106⅜	106½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	113⅝	114

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,
of Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD. J. S. LOCKWOOD.
VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st., New-York.
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD
Bought and sold on commission.
We buy and sell at market rates,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed (as per agreement.)
Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue and cash Letters of Credit, receive letters for Americans traveling in Europe.
Agents for the lines of steamers between Havre and New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1867.
THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY hereby give notice that all bids made under the Circular of April 1 for the extension of the First Mortgage Bonds at the office of the Company in New-York, at a premium of one per cent., are accepted, and all bids above that premium are also accepted, and the bonds will be extended at the same rate of one per cent. premium.
The Company are now ready to attach coupon sheets to and extend the bonds of those holders whose bids are accepted as above specified, on their presentation at the office of the Company in the City of New-York and payment of the premium of ten (10) dollars on each bond.
The same terms are accorded to other holders who have bid a less premium than one per cent., or have failed to make proposals, on notice to the Company, to be given in writing on or before the 15th of June next.
All other holders are hereby notified that the principal of their bonds will be paid to them and interest thereon cease at maturity.
ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at the office of the Company on Monday, the 27th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

James W. Otis,	W. Whitewright,	Jas. B. Johnston,
Josiah Lane,	W. Blackstone,	Sidney Brooks,
R. M. Blatchford,	Joshua J. Henry,	Henry Parish,
Caleb Swan,	Acton Civill,	John Bryan,
Thos. W. Gale,	Jno. Auchincloss,	E. H. R. Lyman,
Dan'l F. Fearing,	Oliver S. Carter,	Henry G. Rice,
Chas. Williams,	O. H. Shepard,	R. W. Bleecker.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously elected President, R. W. BLEECKER Vice-President, and FRANKLIN H. CARTER Secretary.
By order. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Co., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 10, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.
The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 26th of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 11th day of June. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.
The Transfer Books of the Stocks, and the Bond Registry of this Company will be closed on the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., and open on the 7th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, May 25, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter that the second installment of fifteen dollars on each share of Stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 5th of June next.
Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.
JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of June, prox. Transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of May, inst., and reopened on Wednesday, 12th of June, prox.
HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.
THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.
GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THOSE OF THE STOCK AND BONDholders in the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company who are opposed to the present management of the road, and who believe in running the road for the interest of the stockholders, instead of local individual interests, will send their proxies to vote at coming election, 6th proximo, to RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this Company on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes,
May 30, 1867.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 80 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 8.20 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 2.00 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
ESTABLISHED 1854,
Dealers in GOLD and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WE BUY AND SELL GOLD OVER OUR COUNTER AT GOLD-ROOM QUOTATIONS, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION.
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA,
Bellefontaine Line,
Columbus and Indianapolis Central,
City of Cincinnati,
City of Louisville,
Stock and bonds wanted and for sale.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PENN., May 28, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at 80 per cent. of its par value: 20 per cent. of such par value, representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the Sinking Funds, being credited to the subscribers.
Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of 15 per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such 80 per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office in Milwaukee, June 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed June 4, and reopen June 24, 1867.
By order of the Directors.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

NOTICE.
The stockholders of the MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY will hold their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and to transact any other business that may properly come before them, at the Company's office, in Milwaukee, June 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 4 and reopened June 24, 1867.
By order of the Directors.
ALEX. MITCHELL, President.

OIL CREEK R. R. STOCK AND BONDS
HUDSON CO. (N. J.) 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year.

CHAS. N. TALBOT	JAMES M. HALSTED,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,	LE GRAND B. CANNON,
GEO. T. OLYPHANT,	JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
SAM'L B. SCHIEFFELIN,	JAMES R. TAYLOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS DICKSON,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR, JR.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 7 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1867.
NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Annual election for directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on June 4, next, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Manhattan Gas Light Company will be closed from this date to the 5th of June next. By order of the Board. S. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

$25,000.—FLORIDA RAILROAD FREE Land Bonds, entitling the holder to lands on the line of the Florida Railroad. For sale by W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending April 30, payable at the office of the Company on Saturday, June 1.
The transfer-books will be closed on Thursday, 23d inst., and reopened Monday, June 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, terminating the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional Dividend for the month of June ensuing, the aggregate dividend of Six (6) per Cent. being payable on the 1st of July next, free of tax. In future the dividends of this Bank will be paid in January and July, instead of June and December as heretofore. The Transfer-books will be closed from June 25 to July 1.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE.—The opening of the new banking-house of this institution is postponed to THURSDAY, May 30.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free of tax. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
Offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES,
of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices,
At Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST; OR, AFTER being disappointed with others, try SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED; health, luxury, economy; $6 to $10; sold everywhere; mail orders filled. Warerooms No. 215 Centre-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A POSITIVE FACT.—MME. ROSS IS THE only business and medical clairvoyant you can depend on. She shows the likeness and tells the name of your future husband; gives lucky numbers, &c. No. 96 West 27th-st., (new number 144) near 7th-av. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a fine country residence situate on Long Island, one hour from the City and half mile from depot; several trains each way daily; the house is large and commodious; piazza front and rear, shaded by climbing roses; with gas, heater, range, hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantles, speaking tubes, bells, &c.; barn and outbuildings in first-rate order; there are about two acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, fruit and flowers; garden all made; every variety of fruit in abundance, comprising apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces, grapes, mulberries, red, white and black currants, red, white and black raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries; also, asparagus and rhubarb beds, &c.; the grounds are appropriately shaded with vigorous evergreens and other trees. Address F. F., Box No. 4,611 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AT Fordham, beautifully located on Central Bridge Road, corner Valentine-av.; five minutes' walk from Fordham depot, Harlem Railroad; house, furnished or unfurnished, 13 rooms, carriage-house, &c.; three-quarters acre of land highly cultivated, well stocked with choice fruit trees, flowers, &c.; everything in perfect order; also, three very desirable building plots adjoining. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 7 Pine-st., who will sell it at auction on the 28th inst. if not previously sold at private sale.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—THIRTY MILES from New-York City. For sale, house and from five to twenty acres of land. House 42x46 feet, with fruit and shade trees: large barn, stable, &c., all in good order, near the Court-house, and within ten minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot; nine trains daily. Also building sites for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. FORSYTH, Esq., Morristown, N. J., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With or without furniture; about two acres of ground, beautifully located in a pleasant and healthy village, 70 minutes from Jersey City. The improvements are good, and ample for a large family; fruits in abundance, 10 varieties. Price, without furniture, $10,000, half of which may remain on bond and mortgage.
H. C. HARDY, No. 18 New-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, SPLENdid country residence of the late Benj. M. Brown, on Long Island Sound, three-quarters of a mile from New-Haven Railroad Depot, in Westchester County; about 44 acres, choice fruit and shade trees, large double house, with 13 rooms in good order; barns, carriage, Summer, &c., houses. Terms easy. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS.—Cheap farms and fruit lands, village lots, water powers, for sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil fine loam, superior for all crops; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; easy payments. For circulars and maps address as above. V. S. HOLT, Agent at Bricksburgh.

FOR SALE—AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., ONE hour and twelve minutes by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, an elegant residence, containing 12 rooms, with every modern improvement; grounds comprise seven acres, handsomely laid out and thoroughly stocked with fruit; wide running stream at the rear of the house. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT NORTHAMPTON.—Buildings all new; house contains spacious rooms and halls, and modern improvements; furniture all new; situated on Elm-st., and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Connecticut River; about three acres of good land. Will be sold furnished if desired. Inquire of WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor of Mansion House, Northampton.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE AT Hempstead, L. I., with stock and farming utensils; one mile from the depot and 20 miles from Fulton ferry; 90 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation; well shaded and fruited; large house and outbuildings; or will exchange for good City property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or to let, 30 miles from the City; large mansion, fine outbuildings, six acres beautifully shaded, splendid view of the river; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN Union County, New-Jersey, three miles from Elizabeth City, on the road to Springfield, containing 115 acres of good land. Crops all in; good house and barns, 16 cows and 3 horses. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 4 Broad-st.

162 ACRE FARM, NEAR GOSHEN, Orange County; good house and outbuildings; plenty of fruit; churches and schools near: a creamery, stock, crops, &c.; possession: fine land; fine streams; terms easy. Inquire of Mr. JOHN J. HEARD, Goshen, or P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME HOUSE, in good order, and replete with all modern conveniences, a few minutes' walk from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad; well and cistern water, carriage-house and stables, fruit trees, &c. Apply to D. MILLIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FARM AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESter County, 95 acres; 14 of fruit, 5 of wood, balance tillable, with good dwelling, 12 rooms and outbuildings; Price, $14,000. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A NEW COUNTRY HOUSE; TEN rooms; Erie Railway, ten miles; a very desirable and accessible property. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE CITY OF Elizabeth, a new French house, large, with stable and one acre; all modern improvements. WILLIAM McKINLEY, No. 124 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST Farms, a beautiful residence of eight rooms; price $4,500. Apply to H. BISCHOFF, over the Citizens' Savings Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—COTTAGES AND plots at Rye Point, Westchester County, at reasonable rates and accommodating terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 83 ACRES FOR SALE, on the New-Jersey Central, for $4,250, half cash. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—A MERCHANT RESIDING IN THE first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 53 West 48th-st. desires to let the entire third story, newly and elegantly furnished, with excellent board, to a party of two to four adults; rooms have marble basins, hot and cold water, are newly painted and in splendid order. To a permanent, responsible, agreeable party the price will be made entirely satisfactory. Can be seen at any time.

BOARD—ON MADISON-AV., IN A STRICTLY private family, with the first and second floors furnished or unfurnished; can be had by a party wishing to live elegantly, liberally and exclusively. Address, with real name, W. W., Boyd's Express Post.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs—Two elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—HANDSOME rooms (furnished) in a fine location, convenient to ferries. Apply at 241 Henry-st. References required.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-ST.—TO let, very desirable double and single rooms on first and third floor with board; house contains all improvements.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, AT Cornwall; location unsurpassed for healthfulness; beauty of scenery too well known to need description; house all modern; large and airy rooms, just furnished; new throughout; the table furnished with none but the best of fare; everything in its season; none but the best class families taken.
Address Dr. E. R. BARDIN, Cornwall, N. Y.
References, James Roe, William Titus, Cornwall, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE BANKS OF the Hudson; fine large airy rooms with first-class board; country seat and farm; family strictly private; no other boarders and only one family taken; time from New-York only four hours. For further particulars apply to Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st., and No. 227 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—A FAMILY OF ADULTS or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board at Hackensack, N. J.; one hour from City, three minutes' from depot; location delightful. Address D., Box No. 171 Times Office.

BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A PRIvate family, living in the most desirable part of the town, will have for disposal on the 15th June a suite of rooms suitable for a family of adults or single gentlemen; fine grounds, with stable attached to the premises; time from New-York 40 minutes by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For further particulars address P. O. Box No. 87 Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—SEVERAL large and airy rooms with first-class board. The house is beautifully located on Bay-st. overlooking New-York Harbor; delightful grounds and but three minutes' walk from Stapleton or Clifton landing; references exchanged. Apply or address to Mrs. E. SCHMIDT, Stapleton, S. I.

PERMANENT COUNTRY BOARD.—A gentleman doing business in the City wishes the company of two or three adults at his fine residence near Orange Mountain, one hour from the City; abundance of the finest fruit; vegetables, milk, butter and eggs; fine stables, &c.; terms moderate. Address COMFORT, Box No. 209 Times Office.

A LADY, HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, only two hours from New-York, would let with board suites of rooms neatly furnished; elegant grounds; shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling; boating, fishing and gaming. For particulars and photographic views of the place call at ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 953 Broadway.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, DESIROUS of spending the Summer out of the City, can find comfortable and pleasant accommodation, in a private family at Yonkers. Inquire of N. D. PRATT, No. 82 Broadway, and ACKER, EDGAR & CO., opposite depot in Yonkers.

AT MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Very superior board and accommodations for adults can be obtained for the season; splendid location; dancing room; croquet ground; stabling for horses; fresh milk, vegetables and fruit in abundance. Address Mrs. READ, Castleridge Seminary.

AT DOUGLASTON, ON LITTLE NECK BAY—Boating, bathing, fishing; abundance of shell fish, milk, fruits, vegetables, &c.; beautiful location; late and early trains, 1 hour by Flushing Railroad. Apply to C. E. TUTTLE, No. 675 Broadway.

BOARD AT COYTESVILLE, 1½ MILES from Fort Lee Landing and 2 miles from Leonia; fine groves; plenty of shade; everything desirable for first-class families. Particulars of C. O. PHELPS, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., 2d floor, from 1 till 5 P. M.

A FAMILY, OWNING A HEALTHY place, well shaded, 30 miles on Harlem Road, will accept a family wishing first-class board; stabling for horses. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., corner 21st-st.

BOARD WANTED AT YONKERS, FOR a gentleman, wife, four children, and nurse, for the summer; two rooms connecting preferred. Address RAYNOR, Box No. 114 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., will open June 1 for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
Long Branch, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET, NEAR 5th-av., below 34th-st., an elegant house on a full lot, decorated in the most costly manner about one year ago, and replete with every modern convenience; richly and expensively furnished. Price for house and furniture, $65,000.
This is a rare chance to purchase a strictly first-class house at a reduced price. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPACIOUS THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 135 2d-av., on the west side, next above the corner of St. Mark's-place; the house is 35 by 54, with library and billiard-room extension 57 by 19 feet; lot 35 by 120; fully fitted with gas, bath-rooms, water-closets, and warmed by steam apparatus, and other improvements; in complete order. For further particulars inquire of HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, No. 93 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, corner of 37th-st. and Park-av., just completed, with black walnut trimmings on parlor story; the situation is unsurpassed; the three houses adjoining on the avenue, with the one on 37th-st., are also for sale. Apply to
T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 48TH-ST., A NEW FIRST-CLASS well-built brown-stone front house, three stories, basement and cellar; high stoop; 133 feet 4 inches west of 8th-av.; price $16,250. Apply to JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 153 West-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TO CLOSE AN estate—eight valuable lots on 79th-st., near the new boulevard. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, 37 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, ON 11TH-av., $2,500; house and five lots on 53d-st.
WM. CAMPBELL, No. 69 Bleecker-st.

HOUSE WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF during owner's absence, free of charge, by gentleman and wife; highest references; responsible. Address BIRON, No. 83 Wall-st., Room No. 5.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 74 3D-PLACE; immediate possession; elegant marble front; high stoop, three-story and basement house; gas and water throughout; stationary tubs, in perfect order; price $10,000; rent $1,200. Apply to the owner, D. W. C. VAN TUYL, No. 268 Cherry-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE RESIdence, with stable, in Brooklyn, E. D.; three minutes from ferries; possession immediately; terms to suit. Apply to WM. C. WALKER, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

FURNISHED HOUSES AT TARRYTOWN to let for the season.
One house with six acres in lawn, garden and fruit; a first-rate cow on the place.
One large double house, with eight sleeping-rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c.; garden planted; a great variety of fruit; fine shade trees and lawn.
Two brick houses in very desirable locations.
One large mansion, beautifully situated, with superior attachments of every kind.
Several smaller places at prices to suit. Persons wishing to see these places will receive prompt attention by applying to the undersigned at his office, No. 200 Broadway, on Monday and Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, or at Tarrytown, two doors west of the Bank, on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
WM. A. CROCKER, No. 200 Broadway.

WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—To let or for sale, a medium-sized house, in good order and well built; finely located; grounds 65x240 feet; well cultivated and improved; three minutes from Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad; 30 minutes from 26th-st., New-York. W. G. ALLISON, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A LARGE and commodious house, spacious parlors and extension, well furnished throughout and pleasantly located at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., fifteen minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad depot; terms moderate. Address J. E. CORNWELL, No. 25 Cannon-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO LET—DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE owner in Europe, a villa residence on high ground, containing 11 rooms handsomely furnished; icehouse filled; greenhouse, stabling; excellent garden, with all fruits; on Erie Railroad, half an hour from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Inquire of W. B. WINTERTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN NEWARK, N. J.; a brick house, containing nine rooms, located in a pleasant and quiet neighborhood, five minutes from either New-Jersey Railroad or Morris and Essex Railroad depots; possession from June 15 to Oct. 15, and possibly till April 1, if desired. Address P. O. Box 613 Newark, N. J.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NEW-ROCHELLE, within five minutes' walk of the Neptune House Landing, a house and three acres of ground in perfect order; 12 rooms; location unsurpassed; a good garden and barn. Apply, by mail or on the premises, to L. W. GULAGER.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor at Bayside, Flushing. Elegantly furnished, water, baths, stables, icehouse. Ten acres ornamental grounds. Terms satisfactory; or for sale, with 340 acres, very low.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, three beautiful new cottages, now being finished, with all the modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy by June 15; easy of access by boat or rail; advantages of location unsurpassed in every particular. Apply to JAMES MASON, No. 30 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF THE premises No. 618 Broadway, together or separate, for offices, showrooms, storage or manufacturing purposes; rent moderate. Apply at the ticket-office of the New-York Museum of Anatomy.

TO LET AT CLIFTON, S. I.—FOUR MINutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, a very desirable furnished house, stable and large garden, with fruit and shade trees. Apply on the premises, white house, south side of Townsend-av. Boats run to 12 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HELLGATE, L. I., a desirable residence on the river, furnished; house and outbuildings in good order; three acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden; forty minutes from Peck-slip. Apply to JAS. S. POLHEMUS, No. 39 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The large piece of property No. 10 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st., near Broadway,) with lot on Greene-st., forming an L. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FARM-HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, to let cheap; fine orchards and gardens, plenty of fruit and shade; three hours by New-Haven cars. Inquire at WILD'S coffee warehouse, Nos. 9 and 11 Dutch-st., New-York, or to E. O. CURTISS, Stratford, Conn.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

OFFICE TO LET.—A LARGE PLEASANT office, three windows on Broadway; third floor front, opposite Astor-place. Inquire of JOHN F. STRATTON, No. 63 Maiden-lane. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, FOR THE Summer or until May, the four-story house, 25 feet front, high stoop, No. 130 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, CITY AND COUNTRY combined—The three-story dwelling; all modern improvements, in perfect order. Apply to owner on premises, 108 Ryerson-st., between De Kalb and Myrtle avs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—COTTAGE, EIGHT rooms, one acre of land, at Sharon, Conn.; 4 hours Harlem Railroad; $400. GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; terms moderate.

A BROADWAY STORE, 22x75, TO LET—No. 1,248 Clifford House, plate glass front, high ceilings; also basement. EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—AT CLIFTON, S. I., the "Fountain Cottage;" fine location. Rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 41 JANE-ST., ROOMS FURNISHed or unfurnished, singly or in suites; terms reasonable.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A gentleman only, at No. 65 Prince-st., near Metropolitan Hotel; reference required.

BOND-ST., NO. 25—SEVERAL FLOORS TO let. Apply No. 27 Bond-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock.

OFFICE TO RENT.—ONE OF A SUITE pleasantly located at No. 104 Broadway, third floor.

FIRST LOFT TO LET—IN NO. 431 BROOME-st., by J. KLAMKE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO RENT, furnished by a family of four adults, for, say July, August and September; within an hour's ride by Hudson River or Harlem Railroads. Address, with particulars, J. M., No. 19 West 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENCIES WANTED—FOR ALL NEW INventions and patent medicines; satisfactory references given if required. Address THAD. C. ANDREWS, Orangeburgh, South Carolina.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN (AMERIcan) as assistant teller in a bank; must bring the highest recommendations for integrity, be quick at figures, neat in writing, and of good education; bonds required. Address P. O. Box No. 823, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE for a good thing to sell anywhere. See the profits $50 from $6, $200 from $10. Send 25 cents for samples or two stamps for papers. Address R. W. CHAPPELL Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO GO A SHORT distance up the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York. Apply at No. 953 Broadway, up stairs, to Mr. RICHARDS.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A MONTH IN A small family, and if satisfactory will be engaged for Fall and Winter; good wages; can advertise from the house for the Summer. Apply at 159 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron; good references required. Apply at No. 239 Carleton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—GOOD LOCAL AND TRAVELING agents; salary liberal. FINKLE & LYON, S. M. Company, No. 587 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY AT NO. 27 BOND-ST.; REFerences required.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS—GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer; lucrative contracts to successful agents; instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call or address H. S., No. 432 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNEXceptionable character, a situation as cook in a private family; can make bread and good pastry or would assist with washing; advertiser has reference as to capacity. Address M. D., No. 527 3d-av., between 37th and 38th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent cook and good baker; will assist with the washing in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 164 East 11th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English, French and German cooking; no objections to a Summer or a boarding house; best City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 9 5th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE SAME FAMily by two girls; one as waitress and to assist with washing or do plain cooking; the other (an American) as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Call at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECOnomical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; or will take charge of a house in the absence of a family; would go to the country with a family. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 45 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker and thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 382 3d-av., corner 29th-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, TOgether; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 269 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on table; would do the work of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A first-class laundress at her own house; gentlemen's washing preferred; can do all kinds of finery and fluting in the best order. Call on Mrs. FEWRY, No. 512 East 15th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECtable girls—one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both willing and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 Varick-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to travel with a lady to Europe or go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen this week at No. 181 East 23d-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as laundress; can give the best of reference from her last place; would be willing to do general housework for a family of three persons. Apply at No. 1,386 Broadway, corner of 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, or to do chamberwork and assist with children; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and very competent young woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; very best City references; willing to travel. Call at No. 388 6th-av., Mme. SANTARD'S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nursery governess or housekeeper; has had experience in both; or would go as companion to a lady; has no objection to travel or go in the country. Address Miss H. J. G., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 411 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as seamstress in a private family; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and will assist with children; no objection to the country. Apply at the Working Women's Union, No. 44 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress; would go out by the day, week or month, or would do the chamberwork of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 249 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A SMART, REspectable Protestant young woman, with good references, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook and to assist with washing; wages not so much an object as a permanent place; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 45 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced and trustworthy person in a strictly private family; is a good plain seamstress; fond of children, and can be highly recommended. Call at 426 4th-av., near 30th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st.; can give the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of children or a baby; the country preferred; best reference given. Apply at No. 49 Bleecker-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer; would do the family washing if sent home from the country; understands fine washing and fluting; best of City reference. Call at No. 354 West 25th-st., Room 13.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN cook, who is perfect master of every branch of her business, a situation, either in City or country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person to take charge of a baby or grown children, or to do chamberwork or waiting; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 235 7th-av., between 25th and 26th-st.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of laundress and chambermaid, or general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH best of City reference, a situation in a private family; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as waitress in a private family or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., (cottage.)

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; does up linen in magnificent style, fluting and finery. Call at or address No. 333 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; has the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress by a young woman who can give three years' reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 32 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl; can cook, wash and iron; best of reference can be given from her last place. Call at at No. 179 Varick-st., New-York, for two days only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; willing to assist at washing or ironing; can give good reference. Call at No. 338 West 26th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced woman as nurse and seamstress; first-class reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl in a store; would go a couple of weeks for nothing to show what she can do. Can be seen at No. 166 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has good reference; has no objection to going a short distance in the country. Call at No. 22 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as first-class waitress; will go to the country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION in a private family as waitress or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 87 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing. Call, for two days, at No. 156 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 280 1st-av.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER HOUSE OR COUNtry boarding-house, a situation as cook; is a good meat and pastry cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent, civil woman, with good reference, in the City or country, as a good cook and laundress. Call or address COOK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; would assist with the washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 323 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESsional cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, and can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married woman; is healthy, with fresh breast of milk four weeks old. Inquire for three days at No. 403 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook in a quiet family; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 6 West 18th-st.

WANTED—IN A SUMMER-HOUSE OR COUNtry boarding-house, a situation as waitress or chambermaid; is a good laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 129 1st-av., near St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as wet-nurse in a private family; Call for two days at No. 526 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a young English Protestant woman. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, W. D.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands her business perfectly; has good City reference. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., entrance in 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as laundress or waitress and chambermaid; no objections to the country; best of reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN THE country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 428 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress in a small private family. Refers to her present employer, No. 56 West 46th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls. Apply at No. 100 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A first-class situation for a young woman as nurse or lady's maid to go to the country for the Summer; has a thorough knowledge of her duties; is a good plain sewer and operator on the sewing-machine. Call at her present employer's, No. 22 West 22d-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, coachmen, gardeners, farm-hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS AND GERMAN GIRLS ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a steady, single, sober man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; is willing and obliging; will make himself useful; has 14 years' of the best City reference for honesty and capability. Address P. G., Box No. 195 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in gardening and make himself generally useful about a gentlemen's place; can milk well; can come well recommended from his last place. Can be seen at No. 219 Bowery, or address B. T., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single, steady, sober man; he is an experienced groom and a careful driver; understands gardening; can milk and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober, steady, industrious man; is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; has lived six years in his last place; has first-class references. Address J. S., No. 126 West 20th-st., or Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FRENCH MAN and wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and to make himself useful around the house; the woman as first-class cook; no objection to the country; good City references given. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of reference as to character, abilities, &c.; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man; has long experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can give undoubted reference from his last employers; both City and country; is obliging. Address L. H., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging; will go to any part of the country; has good City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 207 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, HONEST, INDUStrious man, a situation as collector or janitor; can be well recommended by his present employers. Address ROBERT THOMPSON, No. 591 2d-av., in the store, all this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; has had long experience in the care of horses; can give undoubted reference, both City and country; is willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, lately landed, a situation as waiter in a private family or hotel; fifteen years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, a situation; is married but without family; understands his business thoroughly in all its various branches. Call or address SCOT, at Thorburn's seed-store, John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady man; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Address G. G., Box No. 210 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, either in City or country, by a sober, steady young man, who will be found willing and obliging; can present the best of reference from his last employer. Address R. O., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a strictly sober, steady man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and can give five years City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener; has first-class references; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single, steady, sober man; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for capability and honesty. Address T. S., Box No. 191 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; no objection to the country; has good reference from his last place. Call at or address No. 10 East 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE man as waiter, who is out of employment in consequence of the family going to the country. Address ROBERT, No. 86 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; can milk; has good City and country reference. Address A. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER BY a most respectable young man; not afraid of work; best City reference. Address G. H., No. 369 6th-av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A tailor by trade, wants to go in a country place to work on fine custom or shop coats. Inquire for or address DAVIS ROSENSHTEIN, No. 115 East Broadway. Call for three days.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN WHO HAS HAD much experience, wishes employment for four or five hours daily in addressing wrappers or envelopes, or in posting books, or any other business. Address H., Box No. 104 Times Office

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED in his business a situation as traveling agent, clerk or salesman in a wholesale or retail house; best of reference given. Address H. H. D., Box No. 164 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER, CONtrolling a valuable trade among Western drug and grocery jobbers, wants a first-class engagement; speaks German and English; reference unexceptionable. Address, for three days, BUCKEYE, Box 175 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 3d June next, for supplying FRESH BEEF from 18th June to 31st December, 1867, to Bellevue Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, Almshouse, Work-house, Penitentiary, Charity Hospitals, Randall's Island, Ward's Island. Offers will be received for each institution and proposals to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the contract. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of receiving or rejecting any or all propositions or portions thereof, as they may deem proper for the interest of the Department. Any information required will be given on application at their office.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
OWEN W. BRENNAN,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1867.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock, A.M. of SATURDAY, the 8th day of June, 1867, for the supply of cast iron water-pipes and castings, viz.:
4,681 feet cast iron water-pipes, 20 inches internal diameter.
10,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 12 inches internal diameter.
20,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 feet cast iron water-pipes, 4 inches internal diameter.
26 tons of branch castings.
19 tons of special castings.
11 tons of stopcock boxes and covers.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for Cast Iron Water-pipes and Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be for the pipe and branch castings, fifteen thousand dollars; for the special castings, two thousand dollars; for the stopcock boxes and covers, one thousand dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO BRASS-FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROposals will be received at this office Rotunda, City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1867, for the supply of
50 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
50 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
2,000 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-Cocks," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be one thousand dollars. Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject all bids, if deemed necessary for the public interest.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 29, 1867.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL BIRMINGHAM.—Left home on Monday, May 27, in company with another boy; 14 years old, red hair, slightly freckled, dark jacket and pants, and cap; stout build. Any information will be thankfully received by his parents, at No. 40 West 13th-st. Daniel, come home and all will be right. If you have no money, let me know.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXCISE DESPOTISM.
ITS APPROACHING DOWNFALL.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times of May 22.

We are glad to perceive that the City at last begins to stir in all its avenues, with an active sense of indignation against the intolerable despotism of the Board of Excise. And we are especially glad to see, that this spirit of protest is not confined to those who are interested in the liquor traffic, but exhibits itself through the entire community; and is most pronounced, in that old native element which is notable for its rooted love of liberty, and intense City pride.

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The Excise Law provides that licenses shall be given to persons of *good moral character* to retail "strong and spirituous liquors, wine, ale and beer," between the hours of six in the morning and twelve o'clock at night, Sundays excepted. It gives authority to the Police to enter the premises of the dealer at all times, to arrest all delinquents without process, even within their own houses; and it provides penalties, known under the legal term of "infamous," for simple acts, which are entirely lawful acts in all the other counties of the State. Further, it provides that these persons who are indorsed as of "good moral character," by the very licenses of the Commissioners, shall not be entitled to recover at law, for the property which they parted with on credit, provided such property is drank by the purchaser on the premises. A provision clearly in conflict with that provision of the Constitution which declares that no law shall be passed by any State Legislature impairing the obligation of contracts.

Here was authority enough, certainly, to gratify the most morbid appetite for despotism on the part of the Commissioners, and we trusted that knowing the disposition of the City, they would exercise it moderately; but lo, they have not only enforced every section with the extremest rigor, but they actually, by way of multiplying their power, took the law, and split it up into three laws, each more stringent than the first, and accompanied by new sections of their own, which they require every applicant to agree to, before giving him a license under the law, as it was enacted by the Legislature.

The whole of these encroachments upon the law by the Commissioners, are grouped in the form of an application for a license, and are supposed to be made binding upon the terrified wretch who asks it, by the following words, extorted from him at the end of his petition: "If a license shall be granted to the undersigned, upon this application, he agrees to comply with all the provisions of the law and with the promises and representations herein contained; and that any violation of them shall be cause for the revocation of said license." The fact that this, and other acts of the Commissioners, inserted by them in the "application," is a plain usurpation of legislative functions, for which they should be impeached and removed, is conclusively admitted by the action of the Board on Thursday last, in voting, at the instance of Mr. Commissioner Bosworth, to strike out this latter section, on the ground that the law already, and of itself, defines what offences a man shall lose his license for. The Honorable Commissioners, on this occasion, also relented a little in relation to dominoes and music; they likewise permitted females to scrub bar-room floors, and graciously allowed boys under eighteen to be in attendance at hotels. But the august Council adhered tightly to their Sunday discipline, likewise to the night embargo, to the peep-hole in the shutter, to the diagram of the interior, and to the right to give any dealer thirty days in prison, for the crime of refusing to show his license to all official comers, (see section 16,) however impertinently that requisition might be made.

Now, we do not hesitate to characterize a law containing such provisions as an oppressive, insulting and infamous law; and we further say that the still more odious amendments tacked on by the Commissioners are illegal and outrageous, and should not be obeyed. We so advise the liquor-dealers, and we further advise them to hereafter firmly demand their rights under the law like men, instead of begging for them like so many crouching dogs. We still further advise all who are refused licenses unless they sign the degrading form prepared by the Commissioners to go on and sell. It is high time that the Commissioners should be brought to a proper comprehension of the fact that they sit as the servants of the people, not as their pedagogues and masters. It is high time, too, that the liquor-dealers should show some little spirit of their own and entitle themselves to the respect and support of the other parts of the community. Their traffic, being chartered by the law, and themselves being accredited by the very licenses of the Commissioners, as men of "good moral character," they hold an equal legal rank with dealers in shipping, grain or coal; and it is a shameful thing to see them tremble at the mere sight of a policeman, and submit their houses to be peered into, and invaded at all hours of the day and night, as if they were so many thieves. The presumption of law is, that the dealers in all lawful businesses are honest; and it is a new thing that a calling sanctioned by the State, should subject its followers to be "taken in hand" at any hour of the night and day, and be "sounded" and "shaken" up by policemen, just as a detective would overhaul a pickpocket.

THE REMEDY.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times of May 25.

We remarked last week, that it has always been recognized by the jurists of England and America, that when oppressed communities have exhausted all regular methods of appeal, they may rightfully resist; and we will now add, that this established right receives its highest sanction when the resistance is peaceful, and made, as we propose it shall be in this case, according to forms of law. We propose, therefore, that every man who has a license to retail "strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer," or anyone who shall have lawfully applied for such license and been unlawfully refused, shall at once sell any and all of these liquors, at any and all times, without paying the least heed to any of the new sections added to the law, by the Commissioners; or to any other section that runs in contravention of the natural rights of man. Even those who have signed the requirements of the Commissioners are not precluded from this form of remedy; for the common interest which all men have in public liberty will not permit any man to sign away his natural rights; and consequently, all such bonds are void. If the Commissioners shall direct the arrest of persons who pursue this course, we advise such persons to make no resistance. One act of violence does not justify another, and the proper course is to quietly go to the station-house, and being sent thence before a magistrate, to then give bail (which can be readily provided) and demand a jury trial. The people now fully understand this question. They have beheld with indignation the harsh rule of the Commissioners upon all poorer dealers, and particularly against the innocent habits of our German population. It is the people who form the juries, *and the juries of an oppressed community are its natural refuge and last court of appeal.* Let the dealers bear this principle in mind, and the poorest of them cannot loose their way; the very humblest cannot be oppressed.

It is the first duty of the Liquor Dealers' Association, therefore, to take decisive measures to direct the humbler members of their fraternity aright. If they perform their duty, the oppression which now weighs upon their class will vanish in a week; for there is no process by which ten thousand householders can be put in prison; and if there were, the community would speedily come to their release. In every case of such oppression the juries would acquit, and thus the whole law would vanish in a day.

The best course for the Association to pursue is to hold a constant Executive Session till their fraternity have recovered possession of their liberties. This Executive Committee should prepare for individual dealers a proper form of application for a license; and this form, ignoring the Commissioners' form of application, should merely contain the name and residence of the applicant, and recite his naked demand for license, under the law, as passed by the Legislature, *and not under the Commissioners' law.* And we herewith advise that every man who is of "good moral character" in the eye of the law, and may not be refused—unless, indeed, he be amenable to felonious imprisonment upon some pending conviction, or unexpired sentence.

Let the applicant firmly decline to sign any of the conditions demanded by the Commissioners, and tender the price fixed for a license to retail ale and beer—to wit, $100. A license to retail one of these articles involves a right also to sell all the beverages specified in the law, and the applicant, being refused, should resort, with his witness, to the Executive Committee. He then may be safely warranted by the Committee to go on and sell. There can be no doubt, any jury will say, that the applicant, having complied with all the forms of law, and tendered the money, be held to be in possession of a license.

To protect the retailer, if arrested, sub-committees should be attached to every precinct, and persons deputed to attend to every police-station, so that the instant a vender is arrested the committees may go to him and proffer bail; or, if he is arrested at night, to call at the station-house and effect his release in the morning. The terms of the bond will be very easy, and in the majority of cases, most of the venders, being housekeepers, will be released by the magistrates upon their own recognizance. The visiting committees, in performing their duties, should treat the arrested person, however humble, with the most marked respect, out of deference to the principle involved in his position. Having taken these preliminary steps, we would have the whole law presented to the judgment of the jury, and we believe that in every instance the party complained of would receive an immediate discharge.

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We hope, finally, to see the disgrace of this excise despotism lifted from the City of New-York; and we promise the vendors who have been so dreadfully cowed down under it, by the arrogance of the Commissioners, that if they will but follow our advice, and reopen their stores, all at the same time, under the conditions we have named, their troubles will vanish like snow before the sun, and they will be raised from their ignominious position in a day.

For the third article on the above subject, giving further instructions to the dealers how to relieve themselves and the City of this intolerable despotism, see WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES of next Saturday, June 1.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

TO BUTCHERS, FRUIT DEALERS, MEAT AND FRUIT PACKERS.—Allow us to ask your particular attention to our patent refrigerator and preserving rooms, now being extensively used in markets, hotels, &c.; meats, game, fish, fruits, vegetables, &c., retain their natural freshness for weeks through the hottest and most changeable weather. For license to use, address CHARLES WINSHIP, No. 10 York-square, New-Haven, Conn., Treasurer and General Agent of the American Refrigerator Company of New-York, and Schooley & Winship Refrigerator Company of New-Haven.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION have an office at No. 528 4th-av., where donations of food, clothing and money will be gratefully received, acknowledged and promptly sent to the South. Donations of money will also be received by the Treasurer, ARTHUR LEARY, Esq., No. 73 William-st.

FOR SALE—A HERRING SAFE, LARGE SIZE, and a foot lathe in good order and six marble-top tables. Inquire of JAMES McAVOY, No. 88 Pike-slip, where they can be seen.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BLOEDES' MUCILAGE PATENTED.—Will stick anything and everything. For sale everywhere. Wholesale depot, No. 64 John-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KRAFT & MALLETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Demands will be presented to, and collections will be made and discharges granted by E. J. MALLETT, Jr., No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York.
CHARLES H. KRAFT,
MAY 28, 1867. EDWARD J. MALLETT, JR.
E. J. MALLETT, JR., will continue the business of Manufacturing Chemist, and orders will reach him directed to Box No. 5,137 City Post-office.
E. J. MALLETT, JR.
MAY 30, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF DOWNEY & ORFORD, (fruit and produce dealers,) is dissolved this day by mutual consent. CORNELIUS DOWNEY.
WILLIAM ORFORD.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
N. B.—The former business of the above firm will be carried on at their old stand separately.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CROWEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. F. CROWEN.
BENJ. CONTEE.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1867.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the A 1 American iron screw steamer

CONCORDIA, Capt. SEARS,

on SATURDAY, June 8, from Pier No. 58 North River, direct to Antwerp, taking passengers and freight at the usual rates.

Apply to HILLER & CO.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI......G. V. Sumner....Saturday, June 22
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice........Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, August 3
and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. & S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 8, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....June 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....June 8
EDINBURGH................WEDNESDAY...June 12
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY.....June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY.....June 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI..........May 29
ALEPPO..........June 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.

THE MAGNIFICENT SIDE-WHEEL OCEAN STEAMSHIP
QUAKER CITY.

will leave with the above excursion on Saturday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliara, Palma, Valencia, Maderia and Bermuda, and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Also England and the Rhine.

Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Government has issued letters commending Gen. Sherman and the party to hospitalities abroad.

Applications to join the party, now nearly complete, must be made to the Committee through
C. C. DUNCAN, No. 117 Wall-st.

As the whole ship is reserved for the accommodation of the passengers, no cargo will be received.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

$150 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
ACADIA, (new,) LEES, SATURDAY, June 1.
HIBERNIA, (newly refitted,) MUNROE, SATURDAY, June 8.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, June 15.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO..........ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.......HILLIARD.....SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..........June 15 | SATURDAY..........July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
EAGLE..........GREENE...THURSDAY, June 6
COLUMBIA.......BARTON...THURSDAY, June 13
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS...THURSDAY, June 30
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.

DE JONGE & CO., No. 92 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $314 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS..........SATURDAY, June 1
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, June 8
HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, June 15
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, June 22

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 1, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES..........June 15
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. W. WEIR..........June 29
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........June 1.
MINNESOTA..........June 15.
CHICAGO..........June 29.
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
The steamer RISING STAR will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on TUESDAY, June 11, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer SACRAMENTO for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port July 4 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of June 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and any further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on MONDAY, June 10, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.
During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:
SATURDAY, June 1, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS,
From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
THURSDAY, June 6, GEN. BARNES, MORTON,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 11, LEO, DEARBORN,
From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
N. B.—Departures will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. CHANGE OF PIER.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, resumes her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

CABIN PASSAGE, $15.
REGULAR LINE—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, AND THE FLORIDA PORTS.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., connecting at Charleston with the South Carolina Railroad and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida. The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow on Saturday, June 8. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The SHERMAN will follow June 8.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, June 8.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN CITIZENS ABOUT TO TRAVEL abroad should obtain U. S. Passports through JOHN LANKTREE, U. S. Passport Agent, 15 Centre-st., N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after May 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) New-York:

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and beautiful steamer RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.

DAVID WILLIAMS, President, No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, May 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 30, 11 A. M.	Thursday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, May 31, 12 M.	Friday, May 31, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, June 3, 7 A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Caootville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO. Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning will leave Albany at 8¼ A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 21st	3 P. M.	Friday, 31st	6½ A. M.
Saturday, 1st	3 P. M.	Saturday, 1st	7 A. M.
Monday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Monday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday, 4th	4 P. M.	Tuesday, 4th	6¾ A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Glenwood and Roslyn: On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHARLES POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places. No freight received.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

SUNDAY BOAT TO KEYPORT.—JUNE 2, steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET. Leaves 8th-st., 7:30; Peck-slip, 8; Barclay-st., N. R., 9 A. M., landing at Union, Rossville, Tottenville and Amboy, each way. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING WITH DANBURY Railroad.—The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45 o'clock. Fare 75 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

TIME TABLES OF ALL RAILROADS and steamboats published by BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 171 Broadway. June number now ready.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leaves James-slip:
7:30 A. M. for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Hicksville and Hempstead.
3 P. M., express to Riverhead, and to Greenport on Saturdays.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
5:30 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove and way stations, and on Saturdays to North Islip.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M. for Yaphank; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The passenger steamer MASSASOIT on reasonable terms. Apply to THOS. LOCKYER & CO., No. 119 South-st., up stairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—WHEREAS, ON OR ABOUT the 30th ult. an oil-painting, of which the description is annexed, was lost by the subscriber during the process of removal from No. 58 East 13th-st., to his subjoined address, and whereas, the said painting can be of little or no value to any one except to the parents of the deceased child whom it represents, I hereby offer the above reward, to be paid upon its delivery to me at the subjoined address, or to the carman who took charge of the removal, viz.: George D. Chabau, No. 142 Lawrence-st.; stand corner of Houston and Mercer. No questions will be asked at either place, even if the picture should have sustained injury. The picture (size, 27½ by 34) represents the likeness of a little girl dressed in white, holding flowers on her lap and having a bare foot.

G. A. PATANIA, No. 65 East 10th-st.

LOST—$337 85 NOTE, DATED APRIL 17, 1867, SIX months, for three hundred and thirty-seven 85-100 dollars, order of ourselves, for merchandise, of William Brunner & Co., signed Buend, Greene, Woolley & Burtis, No. 675. $1,375 79 note, dated Feb. 17, 1867, six months, for thirteen hundred seventy-five 79-100 dollars, order of ourselves, for merchandise, of William Brunner & Co., signed Bacon, Greene, Woolley & Burtis, No. 676. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A GOLD WATCH, with CHAIN and PIN, lost yesterday P. M.; return to No. 25 Madison-avenue.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye-glasses for improving and preserving the sight. HUNTER, Optician, No. 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James, and near Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
MARSHAL'S SALE. SILVER-PLATED WARE.
SPLENDID TEA-SETS, ICE-PITCHERS, &c.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, May 31, 1867, at 10 A. M., at No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York, a large quantity of silver-plated ware, consisting of tea-sets, ice-pitchers, cake-baskets, casters, butter-coolers, spoon-holders, call-bells, cups and goblets; cut-glassware, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY. (Friday,) May 31, at 12½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River.
2,430 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,870 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of brig *Tubal Cain*, from Palermo.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
WEDNESDAY, the 19th of June next, at 12 M.,
AT STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.,
THE REVENUE STEAM PROPELLERS
KANKAKEE, KEWANEE AND ASHUELOT.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron 3½ inches by ½ inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, fore-yard, topsail and top allant yards. Have full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x20 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
The vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Length over all, 138 feet. Breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches. Depth of hold, 11 feet.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Staten Island (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them) after MONDAY, the 3d of June next. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON HUDSON, FERRY, NEWARK, GARDEN, MEADOW AND WILLOW STS., HOBOKEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, the following desirable lots, situate at Hoboken, within a short distance of the ferries. The location is healthy and easy of access: The horse-cars pass within one block of the property. The streets are graded, the curbs and gutters are set, and some of the streets are now being paved with the block pavement.
HUDSON-ST.—12 lots between Ferry and Newark sts.
GARDEN-ST.—11 lots east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—13 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
GARDEN-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—13 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 10th and 11th sts.
MEADOW-ST.—14 lots, west side, between 9th and 10th sts.
WILLOW-ST.—14 lots, east side, between 9th and 10th sts.
The property will be sold in plots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be liberal. Full particulars, maps of the property and printed terms of sale may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or at the Hoboken ferries after Wednesday, May 15, 1867.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.
JOHNSON & MILLER WILL SELL AT auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, June 4,
a splendid residence, situated at Elizabeth, N. J., only 40 minutes from New-York; 80 passenger trains to and from the City daily. The property consists of a fine new house and ten full lots of ground, 25x100 each, on the corner of Jersey-st. and Dehart-place, near the residence of the late J. A. Edgar, seven minutes' walk from the depot; location unsurpassed; splendid surroundings; house contains 13 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace in cellar, &c.; grounds finely laid out, choice trees, fruit and shrubbery; all in perfect order; immediate possession. Apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to J. M. MEEKER, near the depot, Elizabeth, N. J., who will show the premises. Also, at same time and place,
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY,
Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Water-st., Brooklyn, near Catharine Ferry; three large brick buildings, admirably adapted for any kind of manufacturing purposes; also steam-engine and boiler of 12 horse power, together with belting, shafting, hoist-wheel, ropes, &c.; terms easy. For maps apply at the auctioneers', No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY.
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1867.
IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF BREVET Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, about 5,210 kegs horse-shoes and 4,114 kegs mule-shoes, in lots of 100 to 1,000 kegs each.
Terms of sale cash, on rendition of the accounts by auctioneer.
A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required in all cases.
The goods must be removed immediately, and at the risk of the purchaser.
The United States reserve the right to reject all bids considered unfair or disadvantageous.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

J. S. GAMBLE, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY AT NEWARK, N. J.—J. S. GAMBLE, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., upon the premises No. 165 Broad-st., the property known as "The Cadet House," formerly kept by Geo. D. Small, deceased. The house is a three-story (brick front;) lot 34x100 feet. For eligibility of location this property is not excelled by any in the City, either for private residence or business, being situated immediately north of Military Park, commanding an extended view of Broad-st., north and south, in the vicinity of Washington Park, and within three minutes' walk of Centre-st., and five minutes of Morris and Essex depots. Also, lot on Fulton-st., 41x100 feet, forming an L with lot on Broad-st. Terms, which are liberal, made known at time of sale, or upon application to the Auctioneer, No. 297 Broad-st., Newark.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—Desirable factory property on the north side of 53d-st., between 1st-av. and East River, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers. The lot is 20x100 feet 5 inches, the building 21x70, three-story brick, heated with steam, well-lighted, and water throughout; twelve-horse power steam engine, shafting, belting, pulleys, &c.; all complete and in perfect running order; 11 lathes and 3 iron vises, with full and complete sets of tools, turning tools, saws, &c., &c.; 1 large power-lathe, complete and perfect in every particular; machine-shop, 1 forge, and room for casting, with machinist's tools, &c. Maps and plans of building, and particulars, at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

THE BOSTON WATER-POWER COMPANY will offer for sale at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day, 1,200,000 feet of land, on Columbus and Huntington avs. and Westchester Park, and on Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms, one-half cash, and one-half on mortgage or the stock of the Company at $50 per share, at the option of the purchaser.
G. T. J. BRAMAN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, May 27, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my31-lawtoau29

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.
By direction of the Quartermaster-General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit.: About
293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4½x⅜, assorted.
40,000 lbs. Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 lbs. Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 lbs. Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 lbs. Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 lbs. Square Iron, assorted, from ⅜ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 lbs. Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3⅜ inches, all sizes.
30,000 lbs. Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 lbs. Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 lbs. American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 feet Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 feet Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 feet Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.
Wagonmakers, carbuilders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.
Transportation will be furnished to Sixth-street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchasers may desire, and at their risk.
From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, LARGE LOT OF CARPETS, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD-TABLE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
By THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW (Saturday,) June 1, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin and reps, etagere secretaries, dressing-bureaus, washstands, carved walnut chamber suites, marble top secretary and library bookcases, curled hair, grass and straw mattresses, feather bed and pillows, lace and damask curtains, window shades, office tables and desk, Axminster, Wilton, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil-cloths and matting, and buhl cabinets, rosewood billiard-table, full size, balls, cues, counters, &c., complete. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On SATURDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture. Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt-frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites in brocatel and reps, bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; cottage suites, &c.; extension tables, buffets, chairs, window shades, side-tables, &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock—Black walnut frame billiard table, with balls, cues, counters, &c.
At 12 o'clock, in front of store—Coupe Rockaway, made to order, by Wood Bros., nearly new; set double harness, in good order.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF household furniture; 40 or 50 carpets, French plate mirrors, curtains and cornices, parlor suites, dining, drawing room, bedroom and basement, goods, &c. This day, FRIDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, from several families, comprising rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, drawing-room, bedroom and basement furniture, 40 or 50 velvet tapestry brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, chandeliers, dress, bureaus, marble-top centre, card and extension tables, silver and silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues early this morning.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of
PIANO-FORTES,
WITH THEIR PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS.
Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement," applied directly to the full iron frame.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
STEINWAY & SONS' Pianos are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible. These instruments are the only American Pianos exported to Europe in large numbers, and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.
Every Piano warranted for five years. Old Pianos taken in exchange.
WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals, or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles; $75 to $1,000. New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERIOR STODDARD SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE for sale, cheap, or a Chickering; both finished backs, and in perfect order. Apply at No. 98 Macdougal-st., until sold.

THE GREAT UNION PIANO-FORTE COMPANY, corner 10th-av. and 36th-st., are selling their splendid instruments at unheard of prices. Give them a call.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES THE IMMENSE STOCK CARRIAGES
AT WAREROOMS OF CALVIN WITTY
Will be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
for cash or approved paper.
NO. 638 BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES.
TILTON..........NO. 47 BROADWAY.
LARGE STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S outfit, consisting of mare, wagon and harness, all nearly new; mare fast, young, sound and kind, and excellent saddle horse. To be seen at SHERWOOD'S stable, No. 90 West 31st-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ARMY WAGONS, AMBULANCES, TENTS, wagon-covers, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, cart harness, army clothing, muskets, sabres, spades, picks. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKAWAY. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH BLACK HORSE, good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, in West 32d-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND COUPE WILL be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for it. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, West 32d-st., a few doors below 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, for the Summer, pair of horses, carriage, harness. Inquire at private stable, No. 5 West 15th-st.

PHAETON WAGON, MADE BY WOOD Bros., for sale, at No. 19 East 18th-st. Price $450.

STABLE TO LET—APPLY AT NO. 27 BOND-ST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, (OUR PATENT,) watches, gold chains, silver and plated ware, (all our manufacture;) also French clocks, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av. and No. 315 8th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½: EVENING AT 8.
IMMENSE HIT.
The talented Dramatic Equestrienne
MISS LEO HUDSON,
received with enthusiasm by
BRILLIANT AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES,
in the Great Equestrian Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR,
THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY,
produced with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
and in which will be introduced the
TRAINED STEED "BLACK BESS."
VISIT THE MUSEUM,
ITS SPLENDID AND SPACIOUS SALOONS CONTAIN
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
On exhibition at all hours.
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
800 SPECIMENS OF LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL.
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOCAL ROMANTIC DRAMA ENTITLED
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE,
received nightly by densely crowded audiences with the MOST ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT.
THE PRISONER'S MARCH.
THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE.
THE FALLS OF THE CANAGUGA.
THE ASCENT OF THE CRAG.
THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT.
THE GREAT STOCK EXCHANGE SCENE.
THE GRAND SCENE ON BROADWAY.
THE NEWSBOYS' DANCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL GRACE CHURCH TABLEAU.
All hailed with the heartiest evidences of approval.
TREASURE TROVE AGAIN TO-NIGHT AND ALL THE WEEK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!
OF BOUCICAULT'S LAST AND MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS,
Entitled
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
FLYING SCUD,
OR A
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE,
FOUR-LEGGED FORTUNE.
In active preparation and will shortly be produced, an original comic drama by Watts Phillips, Esq.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS.
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK OF
THE ACCOMPLISHED SISTERS,
SOPHIE, JENNIE, and IRENE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
INVISIBLE PRINCE
AND
CINDERELLA,
with entire Company in both pieces.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.
Matinee on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock; admission 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BLACK CROOK.
THE NEW BALLROOM SCENE
with all its beautiful
BALLETS, MARCHES AND TABLEAUX
will be given on
SATURDAY'S MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAGUIRE AND RISLEY'S
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE,
imported to this country by Prof. Risley, will appear EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, in their
MARVELOUS ORIENTAL PERFORMANCE.
Admission..........$1 00
Reserved Seats..........$1 50
Family Circle..........50
Boxes..........$8 00 and $15 00

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY, May 31,
THIRD GRAND MATINEE,
by the
JAPANESE TROUPE.
NEW AND STARTLING FEATS.
On this occasion every person visiting the Academy will be presented with the
VISITING CARD
of the
WONDERFUL BOY
"ALL RIGHT."
Doors open at 12; performance at 1. Admission to all parts of the house.
ONE DOLLAR.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
Tickets and Reserved Seats for any or all of the NINE PERFORMANCES, can be obtained at Steinway Hall; Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Jorden & Martens, No. 758 Broadway, G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's new Music Store, No. 865 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket-office, No. 112 Broadway; C. H. Ditson, No. 711 Broadway; Wm. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway.
Tickets $1; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

FORTIETH AND LAST SUNDAY CONCERT.
STEINWAY HALL,
SUNDAY EVENING, June 2.
Third appearance of the favorite contralto,
MME. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER.
Mr. Gustavus F. Hall, Baritone; Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist; Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist; Mr. G. Matzka, Conductor, and Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
600 600 600 600
A select minstrel entertainment EVERY NIGHT. Full houses, great merriment and great success. Open EVERY EVENING.

DODWORTH HALL.
The celebrated GEORGIA MINSTRELS, commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 3.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—GRAND MATCH FOR A SUBscription purse will be played by Messrs. TIM. FLYNN and CHARLES DIGNAN at the opening of the Lindell House Billiard-room, corner of Mercer and Prince sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, May 31; fine playing may be expected. The house is now open for the reception of permanent or transient guests; first-class accommodations and moderate charges.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
The annual examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of June, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and will be continued until FRIDAY, the 14th—of the Senior Class from MONDAY, June 3, to THURSDAY, June 6; of the other classes, from MONDAY, June 10, to FRIDAY, June 14.

Candidates for admission will be examined on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21 and 22, beginning at 9½ A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.
The annual examination of the School of Mines of Columbia College will commence FRIDAY, May 31, at 10 A. M., and will be continued until WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Candidates for admission will be examined on FRIDAY, June 14, at 10 A. M.
H. DRISLER, LL. D., Acting President.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES.
A society of eminent and experienced teachers intend to open an academy for instruction in modern languages, in a building suitable for that purpose. They offer to the first fifty subscribers of $200 the right for life to attend at any time and receive instruction in any language and science taught in the academy. Applications received, ACADEMY, Box A, Station D.
Full particulars given only to real names and address.

MRS. A. BEHR, NO. 41 GENTHINER-st., Berlin, Prussia, Germany, is inclined to receive into her family two or three young girls or ladies, of the age from 12 to 18 years. French, German, music, drawing or painting taught. Also, traveling ladies will find a convenient home. References kindly given by Mr. A. WOODRUFF, No. 79 State-st., Brooklyn, L. I.; Prof. GEO. T. COMFORT, Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn.; or Dr. Med. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 97 12th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.—Until the 1st of July next, young ladies will be received and classified for the newly-arranged collegiate course of study commencing in September, 1867.
An Academic and Preparatory Department will be carried on as heretofore.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' school.) Daily at home from 2 to 3 o'clock. No. 27 Bond-st.

A YOUNG MAN LATELY ARRIVED from Paris, having a thorough knowledge of the French language, would like to find a few pupils. Address G., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ENGLISH, Classics, Mathematics, &c. Address A. M., Room No. 16, No. 1,193 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL pleasantly located, well-established and prosperous. Address JUDD & WHITE, New-Haven, Conn.

TEACHERS.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT WISHES a situation as tutor during the Summer months; would prefer a family going into the country. Address H. L. F., care of Mr. T. Whittaker, No. 3 Bible House.

MACHINERY.

STEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE.
One 50-horse power..........$2,500
One 30-horse power..........1,500
Three 16-horse power..........500
By
JOHN T. DUNKIN,
Steam-engine Builder,
Nos. 552, 554 and 556 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THIRTY HORSE LOCOMOTIVE boilers, in use in *Times* Office, will be sold low. They are in good condition, and are removed to obtain more power. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, N. J., and No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York.

A PART OF A PEW IN CHAPIN'S Church to let; (two seats;) very eligible location. Apply to the Sexton, or Box No. 1,060 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK.
RENEWED AND BEAUTIFIED.
THIS FRIDAY NIGHT, May 31,
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF
THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
on which occasion an
ENTIRE CHANGE
WILL BE MADE AT AN ADDITIONAL EXPENSE OF
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
THE SPECTACLE WILL BE PRESENTED WITH
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
STRONGLY REINFORCED.
NEW BALLETS! NEW DANCES!
NEW COSTUMES AND NEW MUSIC!
INTRODUCTION OF
A NEW SCENE.
This scene was designed and painted by
MR. RICHARD MARSTON,
Scenic Artist of Niblo's, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, London.
Subject, an
ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given (for the first time) a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE
ON SATURDAY, June 1.
GRAND MATINEE AT 1,
when all the new effects will be given.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager and Proprietor..........Mr. W. B. Freligh
Farewell benefit of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR. Immense bill. Three pieces. SLAVE OF CARTHAGE.
Mr. PROCTOR..........as..........Caius Silius
The CORSAIR—Mr. PROCTOR..........as..........Alcous
YANKEE DUELIST.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50c.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS and ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME OF
LUCILLE WESTERN.
THIS EVENING, DURING THE WEEK, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
EAST LYNNE;
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT.
LADY ISABEL and Mme. VINE..........LUCILLE WESTERN.
SATURDAY,
ONLY EAST LYNNE MATINEE.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE.
514. Broadway. 514.
Commencement of the
REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON.
Engagement of the talented and versatile Comedienne
MISS FANNY HERRING,
who will appear in her great personation of
LYSIAH, THE ABANDONED,
in the Drama of that name, supported by a
MOST EXCELLENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Matinees on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
THE ONLY LEON'S ORIGINAL BURLESQUE of the

```
   JJJJ      AAA      PPPPPP    SSSS
     JJ     AA AA     PP   PP  SS   SS
     JJ    AA   AA    PP   PP  SS   SS
     JJ    AAAAAA     PPPPP      SS
     JJ    AA    AA   PP       SS   SS
JJ   JJ    AA    AA   PP       SS   SS
   JJJJ   AAAA  AAAA PPPP       SSSS
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GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
Brilliant and unqualified success of the original burlesque of the BLACK JAPS.
Second week of the side-splitting farce of the
STATUE LOVER.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his great specialty of JAKE.
NEW BALLADS, DANCES AND INTERLUDES.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
At 2½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
NEW BLACK CROOK
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 1, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BASE-BALL MATCH.—A PICKED NINE from jobbing and manufacturing hardware houses of this City will play, on SATURDAY, June 1, at Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. Game called at 3 o'clock P. M. A fine game may be expected.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY WILL REhearse for the June Festival (under direction of Mr. L. F. Harrison) on MONDAY EVENING, at Steinway Hall, and on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at Irving Hall.
D. B. JOHNSTON, Financial Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S NEW PICTURE—"THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE"—On exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., on and after FRIDAY, the 26th of April, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., until June 1, for the benefit and under the patronage of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." Season tickets 50 cents; single tickets 25 cents.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock; open 1½. ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Prop'r.

THE GRAND CHARITY FAIR IS NOW open in Union-square, in a temporary building erected for the purpose. Thirty large stalls, filled with an unprecedented variety of the most elegant articles, useful and ornamental. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all theatres, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.
The new schooner-yacht JOSEPHINE, 143 tons measurement, now lying off the grounds of the Yacht Club at Hoboken, in perfect order for sea at a moment's notice, to be sold for account of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased. Apply to
JEREMIAH DEVLIN, No. 459 Broadway, or
HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 55 Park-place,
Executors.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in a letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 38 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MRS. R. H. C. GRAHAM,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 150 West 25th-st.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at DR. GRINDLE'S office, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskilfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and as less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 132 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. BONAPARTE & CO., NO. 29 EAST 27th-st., cures gonorrhœa, syphilis, gleet, seminal weakness in both sexes, on French system, in three to five days. All hours.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

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PETERSBURGH REVISITED.

The Old Battle Grounds Surveyed—The Confederate Side of the Story.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

PETERSBURGH, Sunday, May 26, 1867.

Forgetful of home and kin—enthralled by the spell and glamour of some spirit that haunts this very air—I have for a week been wandering up and down among the lines that engirdle Petersburgh—the wrestling-ground where for ten months two giants strove in deadly conflict.

Ah, well-a-day! the war is over now; harvests are ripening in those fields where erst the embattled hosts stood; grasses and flowers have o'ergrown many a historic mound; time, rushing onward, carries us with it, and the battles which were here fought are lapsing out of men's thoughts and minds, till soon they will be lost in the same purple haze that envelops Marathon and Hastings. But, as for me, standing here on this ground consecrated by illustrious deeds and the illustrious dead, I dedicate this hour to the past —to the bead-roll of immortal memories.

Were the battle-fields around Petersburgh situate in some remote corner of Europe, I dare be sworn they would be visited by more Americans than do now visit them, accessible as they are and intensely interesting as they ought to be to every lover of his country. But even of those who do come here but few obtain any intelligent conception of the siege, of the character of the tremendous defensive works which cover the country around Petersburgh, of the true nature of the military operations here carried on; and, indeed, the only attentive observers I have noticed here are some English visitors, come all the way from across the water to see the famous battling-ground of GRANT and LEE. I hope the time will arrive when a juster appreciation will bring many to look with wonder and admiration upon a spot invested with so deep a historic interest. It is very certain that ere long those very features that lend the greatest charm to the country around Petersburgh will have disappeared; and already, what with the action of the elements and of man's destroying finger, many of the lines and works have crumbled to decay.

If the visitor be of the Sir CHARLES COLDSTREAM order he will come here, look in on the place, find "nothing in it," and go his way. If the visitor come as a serious student he will be compelled to spend a week. The monuments of the siege cover an extent of at least twenty miles, and it is estimated that the aggregate length of all the fortifications, parapets, rifle-pits and covered ways would run up to a hundred and fifty miles. Of course a horse is indispensable. With a carriage one can see nothing satisfactorily; but with a horse you may jump over parapets and trenches, thread your way through the *débris* of abattis and *chevaux de frise*, and do all other acts and things that a good observer must do.

Well, then, mounting our beasts we ride out by the Blandford road, parallel with the Appomattox. We pass a line of works which closely hugs the town, and which were constructed by the Confederates for the purpose of making a last stand, should their main lines be carried. Never having been occupied, no historical interest attaches to it. Moving out eastward a mile and a half we strike Fort Stedman. We are now upon the main cordon of Union fortifications, near the right flank of the Union line, and consequently near the left flank of the Confederate line. To the writer this ground recalls many stirring associations. It will be remembered that on the evening of the 15th of June, 1864, when the van of the Army of the Potomac came up in front of Petersburgh, Baldy SMITH had already carried the line of powerfully-constructed but feebly-garnished works that envelop the city. The enemy at this point during the night retired to the very ground on which we are now standing—a considerable height known to the beleaguers of Petersburgh as the hill on which the "Hare House" stands. Indeed, yonder is the Hare House, in a clump of trees a little to the front and left of where we stand on the parapets of Stedman. HANCOCK's corps confronted this position and began next day to push forward from the part of the original Confederate line which it occupied—pushed forward in order to seize this ground. Several efforts were made on the 16th which, however, resulted only in a mournful loss of life; but next day HANCOCK, disposing his lines for a forceful attack, threw them forward inspired by that magnetism which he knew so well how to throw into his old corps, and in a brief combat this important point was wrested from the enemy. Well, on that day I stood over yonder on the high ground at the point from which HANCOCK advanced and saw with swelling emotions his lines in magnificent martial array sweep forward, and, carrying all before them, plant their standards on this very height. Here Fort Stedman was built; and in queer contrast with what was then seen, here now is a negro who has taken possession of the work and has planted its interior with corn, which seems to be flourishing famously—as indeed it ought to, for the soil was enriched by many brave men's blood. He who stands before me, a representative of the great harvest of the war, is now trying in his humble way to raise a little harvest of peace. Success to his husbandry!

But the interest in Stedman is not exhausted. Turning round and looking in the direction of Petersburgh, we see the portion of the Confederate line which faced this portion of the Union front. I am amazed to behold the proximity of the lines at this point. I was, indeed, aware that the measure of the intervening space was not above a couple of hundred yards; but to see with one's eyes the actual nearness of these opposing fronts gives one a new realization of the deadly character of the siege. Now, out of this proximity grew an action which is famous in the story of the operations around Petersburgh.

It was the month of March, 1865. The long, toilsome siege was manifestly wearing to an end. GRANT, holding LEE tightly in his grasp along all the front from Appomattox to Hatcher's Run, had for months been extending his left flank, bit by bit, winning here a little, and there a little, till he so menaced LEE's communications by the Southside Railroad, that the Confederate commander saw before him but one alternative—retreat or capture. He resolved, therefore, to abandon the defence of Petersburgh and Richmond and retreat westward and southward toward Danville and a junction with JOHNSTON. But in order to effect this purpose of retreat he conceived that it was necessary for him first of all to make a vigorous attack upon his opponent, and this for a double purpose—both to disconcert GRANT, and so favor the operation of withdrawal, and to induce his enemy to draw back his left flank and so give the Confederates free highway over the roads by which it was designed to retreat westward. The point selected for the attack was this very point—Fort Sedgwick; and it was selected as well for the tactical reason that the ground favored attack on the part of the Confederates, as for the strategic reason that this point being the opposite flank from the one LEE desired to paralyze, it was hoped that a blow struck here would induce GRANT to take such large detachments from his left to repair the breach, that the road would be left free for the Confederates to retire. The attack was made in the gray dawn of the morning of the 25th of March, by a body of the enemy under GORDON. The space to be overpassed being very slight, a few minutes' rush served to bring the enemy up to the fort, which, being somewhat negligently guarded, was seized by a *coup de main*. It had been designed that GORDON's attack should be supported by PICKETT's command, who for that purpose had been ordered to withdraw from the Bermuda Hundreds front; but PICKETT did not arrive in time, so that GORDON found himself alone in the operation. The force, indeed, was wholly inadequate for any effective blow, for unless the ground to the rear of the work, as also the works to the right and left be carried, Stedman is untenable. The result was that the fort was soon recaptured, and LEE's effort failed of its intent. His only return was the loss of 2,500 men, which he could then ill spare.

Following the intrenchments from Stedman on the right toward the left of the Union (right of the enemy's) line, we find the works running almost due south for above three miles. The intrenchments are throughout all this extent at a distance of but from 150 to 300 yards, and by riding between them their character and relations can be readily appreciated by any one who has a little of a military eye. I have been astonished at the skill with which every topographical feature was taken advantage of by the defensive. After a ride of a mile and a half over very rough ground—which, thanks to our sure-footed and admirably-trained horses, we traversed safely—we reach the "crater." This, it will be readily remembered, is the scene of BURNSIDE's famous mine; and in examining this and other parts of the line, I have had the advantage of the company of Gen. MAHONE, the most skillful and enterprising of LEE's commanders, and the officer who figured on the Confederate side in this as in most of the other operations during the long siege.

The fort under which the mine was constructed, and of which all that now remains is the "crater," is placed on what was a considerable salient of the enemy's front. The hostile fronts here also were extremely close. Now, between BURNSIDE's position and the site of the fort, the ground dips midway into a ravine, and from this it rises into a hill of perhaps forty or fifty feet, on which the work which it was designed to blow up stood. The ravine, which was guarded by the Union pickets, afforded perfect cover to troops in the operation of mining, and the tunneling was begun at the base of the hill. When the galleries were completed, and all was in readiness, the mine was exploded on the morning of the 30th of July. It is familiar to all that after the explosion, which was a perfect success, the assaulting column went forward; but owing to great mismanagement, the troops were allowed to huddle into the crater instead of going forward, so that they were finally driven out, captured or killed. As these things are well known, there is no occasion to recite them in this letter, the object of which is to put on record such new facts as I have discovered in the course of my intercourse with many Confederate officers who took part in the affair.

On the morning of the explosion the fort and the rifle trenches to the right and left were held by a brigade of South Carolina troops. The work was defended, in addition to the infantry, by a battery of four 12-pounder Napoleons, under Capt. PEGRAM, an officer I have met here. The fact that I have met him here at all is due to the circumstance that on that particular morning he was at his camp a mile to the rear; for as for his command they were all blown into eternity—all save two that were dug out. Besides this loss, Capt. PEGRAM informs me that of the South Carolina troops in the fort and in the works to the right and left, about a hundred were killed—a fact which I believe is now known for the first time. Having occupied the breach made by the explosion, it was the design that the Union troops should, without halting, press forward to a height in the rear of the fort known as Cemetery Hill; but this purpose was not carried into execution. Had it been done, it has been claimed that Petersburgh would have fallen, and I have little doubt that this would have been the case, for standing here on Cemetery Hill, one readily sees that it takes in reverse everything the enemy had, both to right and left. Moreover, there was no force to oppose this advance—at least, not more than a hundred or two of the South Carolina brigade, who had been holding a position in reserve. So paralyzed was the enemy that this state of facts continued for three hours; and it is plain to see that only such shameless mismanagement on the part of the officers, as was developed by the inquiry which Gen. GRANT instituted into the affair, baulked complete success. Finally LEE recovered himself, and withdrawing MAHONE from his position, a mile and a half to the (Confederate) right, he sent him to recover the ground. That officer, riding over the scene with me, has pointed out to me whence he came—how he brought his troops round unperceived under cover of a hill—how, striking a ravine a little to the (Union) right of the fort, he brought his men forward toward the position and advanced, hidden by some low ground. "When I arrived," (*loquitur* MAHONE,) "I counted eleven battle-flags along the parapets; eleven times two are twenty-two, (counting two hundred men to a regiment,) twenty-two hundred men; but then I reflected that many of the colors were run forward simply to bring up the men, and I saw that there could not be that many. Disposing the troops thus and so, we went forward and the Union troops crowded back into the crater and the breastworks. It was about 9:30 o'clock when we made that first charge. My men pressed forward so close that they could take up the muskets left by the enemy on the ground and pitch them, bayonet downward, into the crater. The place, however, was made very hot by the Union batteries; but at length I got up some mortars, (they were little things that you could tote,) we planted them within fifty yards of the work, and throwing the shells for a hundred feet into the air they would explode right in the hole. Finally, toward noon, after our men had long called to the Yankees to come in, they fluttered the white handkerchief, and all that had not meanwhile succeeded in crawling back surrendered. I saw a good many of our men that had been buried up in the explosion—they were all covered with earth and looked as though they had grown there." And so ended what Gen. GRANT at the time very justly styled "this miserable affair."

Leaving now the works on the eastward side of Petersburgh at Fort Sedgwick, or "Hell," on the Jerusalem plank-road, we strike into the Boydton plank-road, which runs southeastward from Petersburgh, and reaching the Weldon Railroad, we follow it southward to where we arrive at Fort Wadsworth, which is connected with Fort Sedgwick by means of Fort Howard, Fort Alex. Hays and Fort Davis. The cordon of Union fortifications here runs in an arc of a circle, bending southward, westward and northward for five or six miles, and is separated from the Confederate defences by an interval of a couple of miles. The spot of most interest to me was that where WARREN made his famous fight on the Weldon Railroad—for the recovery of which LEE made a succession of desperate and bloody but fruitless endeavors. The lodgment was one fatal to LEE's use of the railroad, and as he had feared he would not be able long to retain this line, and had requested the Richmond authorities to prepare to supply his army by the Danville line alone, (a request which they had not heeded in the least,) it was of the highest importance to drive the Union force from the position it had secured. The retention was indeed difficult; for as the Fifth Corps, which had made the expedition to the railroad, was then isolated from the left flank of the Army of the Potomac by an interval of four miles, it was necessary that it should be prepared to confront any force the enemy might bring against it. Tracing on the scene of the action the method of defence adopted by Gen. WARREN, I have not been able to refrain from admiration at the skill with which this was devised. Such a disposition of the force was made that any body flanking his lines would itself be flanked. The vantage ground was held by the corps against three attacks on three successive days, and though it suffered a loss of above 4,000 men this important lodgment was held, and the Weldon Railroad forever lapsed from the control of the Confederates.

Between the Weldon Railroad and Hatcher's Run are several points of interest—as for example PEEBLE's farm, the scene of one or two brisk encounters, and Poplar Grove Church. The ground around the church has been made into a Union cemetery, where lie the bodies of above five thousand brave men that fell in the various actions around Petersburgh. Each mound bears a wooden headboard with the name, when known, of the person interred; but in a sadly great number of cases the boards bear the inscription "Unknown United States Soldier," from such and such a field. I notice that in some cases the wooden headboards have been replaced by slabs of marble sent hither by friends. The church itself is the work of the Fiftieth New-York Volunteer Engineers; it would be difficult to describe this structure, which is constructed of pine logs, poles and twigs, the handiwork of the regiment I have mentioned. It is one of the most beautiful rustic structures imaginable, and should be seen by every one visiting Petersburgh. Beyond Hatcher's Run we reach ground famous for many a hard-contested fight. All the way up to Burgess' Mill it is a gloomy, tangled region, not unlike the Wilderness. But we have no time now to survey that, nor yet to speak of what lies beyond to the westward, where SHERIDAN, with fiery energy, wrought out his crowning glory of Five Forks.

But we must return. Coming back by the Boydton plank-road we strike once more the defensive line of the Confederates. Here, first of all, lying across the road, is Fort Gregg, a powerful bastion work; and one will hardly fail to pause here when he knows what a desperate deed of valor was done therein. On the morning of Sunday, the 2d of May, the day after Five Forks, a general attack was made along the front of all these works enveloping Petersburgh. The Sixth Corps having succeeded in bursting through everything in its front, the troops on the left toward Hatcher's Run swung round towards Petersburgh, and, moving up the Boydton plank-road, advanced on Petersburgh from the westward side. But at Fort Gregg they were stopped. The defence of this work had been intrusted to a body of Mississippi troops, numbering in all about two hundred and fifty men. They were perfect marksmen and intrepid soldiers. The assault was made by the division of GIBBON; and standing on the parapets of Gregg, one sees the valley through which they advanced to the attack. Adequately manned, the fort would be impregnable, for the guns perfectly command all the avenues of approach. This was soon apparent to the assailants, for on advancing they were met by so deadly a fire that the line staggered and broke. Attack after attack was made but in vain, till at length the defenders were reduced to thirty men. Then in a renewed rush the Union troops carried the fort; but it was found that the loss was above five hundred, so that each of these skilled riflemen brought down two assailants. In connection with the defence of Fort Gregg I must also mention a fact which I learn from Gen. MAHONE in regard to the death of the distinguished Confederate corps commander, A. P. HILL. Gen. LEE's headquarters were but a short distance in rear of Gregg, in a house on the Boydton plank-road, between the fort and the town. At the time Fort Gregg was carried Gens. HILL and MAHONE were in conversation with LEE at his headquarters. As the firing grew nearer and nearer, LEE, intently listening to the sounds, suddenly turned to HILL and said: "How is this, General? Your troops are giving way." Upon this, HILL, mounting his horse, dashed to the front; but while galloping down the road he suddenly came upon two men in blue uniforms. "Throw down your arms!" shouted the General. But the men quickly sprang behind a tree, and, leveling their pieces, fired. HILL fell from his horse dead.

And now we are back again; and looking down from the heights, taking in the character of these memorials of the war as a whole, I cannot help feeling that it was a wonderful siege and a wonderful defence—honorable alike to the valor of both armies. Students will come here to see examples of the most remarkable military engineering ever executed; and so long as men heed the deeds of their fellows the story of their actions here performed will be read with wonder and awe. It is all over now, and gone into history; but to me, standing on this Cemetery height—standing here in the gloaming and looking down on the *débris* of fort and frieze, it it is no longer past but present. For lo! out of the earth rise troops of shadowy figures, and nimbly pressing into trench and parapet, grasp with ghostly hands muskets of vapor. It is the embattled armies once more, with the tattered ensigns, the up-piled terraces of struggle, and the yell and cheer of surging and swaying lines. But no, it is a dream; back to your graves, you shadowy forms in blue and gray, and leave us to our work-day world. LIBRA.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District.

Before Judges Nelson and Benedict.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS—THE INDICTMENTS SUSTAINED.

The United States vs. John Devlin, T. T. Levan, F. H. Tappan and A. J. Phillips.—In this case, which was one of several indictments found against the defendants arising out of the great frauds in distilled spirits last Summer, the defendants demurred to the indictment on the ground that the statute had not constituted the acts charged an offence.

The demurrers were argued last week by Mr. Evarts for the defendants, and by District-Attorney Tracy for the United States.

Judge NELSON yesterday rendered an oral decision, overruling the demurrer as follows:

In this case we have looked into the question raised by the demurrer, argued by counsel on both sides, and have satisfied ourselves that the demurrer is not well taken, and it will be overruled.

The first two counts in the indictment charge substantially these defendants with having put an Inspector's brand upon barrels of whisky or distilled spirits, the brand being, "Manufactured prior to Sept. 1, 1866. A. J. PHILLIPS, Inspector, New-York;" with having put this Inspector's brand upon large numbers of barrels or casks of distilled spirits, which brand imports in the judgment of law that the tax upon the whisky has been paid; has been paid by the manufacturer. That is the import of the brand, whereas the defendants knew that the liquor was manufactured subsequent to the 1st of September, 1866. They knew at the time that the taxes had not been paid, and that this brand was put on with the intent to defraud the Government. That is the charge substantially of the two first counts in the indictment.

The third count charges these defendants with having put upon their casks of distilled liquor a counterfeit brand—a false and counterfeit brand of the Inspector—with the intent to defraud the Government.

Now, the act of July 13, 1866, thirty-eighth section, contains this provision: "Any person who shall with fraudulent intent use any Inspector's brands, or plates upon any cask or package containing, or purporting to contain distilled spirits, or who shall knowingly make or use any counterfeit brand or spurious brand, or plate, upon any cask or package of distilled spirits, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined $1,000 and imprisoned not less than two nor more than five years." Any person who shall with fraudulent intent use any Inspector's brand, or who shall use a counterfeit brand, knowing that it was a counterfeit brand, with the intent to defraud the Government, will be subject to this penalty. Our opinion is, that the first and second counts come within this portion of the thirty-eighth section.

An attempt has been made to confine this section to cases where the Inspector himself is concerned in the perpetration of the fraud. In the previous part of the section there is an offence described of that kind. But this clause covers all offences committed by any person, and therefore embraces these defendants as well as, probably, an Inspector himself. A clause in the same section, in relation to the using of counterfeit brands or marks, embraces the third count of the indictment.

We are also inclined to think that the indictment is brought at least b/ first and second counts would be brought, within the forty-third section. The forty-third section, among other things, provides "that any person owning any distilled spirits intended for sale, manufactured prior to the time when this act takes place, exceeding fifty gallons altogether, shall notify, in writing, the Collector of the district where such spirits may be stored, held or owned, within sixty days thereafter, to gauge and prove the same; and upon receipt of said notice the Collector shall cause said spirits to be gauged and proved, and the casks or packages containing the same to be marked by the Inspector in the following manner: "Manufactured prior to ——, 186—, District —— Inspector," this mark or brand to be put upon these casks or barrels. Another clause of that section has this provision: "And any person who shall so brand any package containing spirits, knowing the taxes thereon have not been paid, shall forfeit such spirits, and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

Now the charge in these counts is that certain brands described are placed upon certain casks by these defendants, knowing at the time that the taxes had not been paid; knowing also that the brand imported that they had been paid; that it was put on fraudulently and with the intent to defraud the Government. There is undoubtedly a question on the statute itself—a matter of construction, which involves the only doubt in connection with the case, arising from the fact that in the subsequent part of the section another brand is referred to and made the subject of an offence.

The argument is that the last clause does not embrace the previous matter described in the section.

We are inclined to think that it was meant to embrace the false brand referred to in the previous part of the section.

Our opinion is, that the indictment may well be sustained on all counts, first, second and third, under the thirty-eighth section. We are inclined to think that the first and second counts may be sustained under the forty-third section.

We must, therefore, overrule the demurrer and give judgment for the Government.

On the rendering of this decision the District-Attorney moved the Court that judgment be entered in favor of the United States against the defendants on the demurrer, and that the Court proceed to sentence them on the first and second counts of the indictment, which were based on the forty-third section of the act of 1866, the offence under which was only a misdemeanor, for where a defendant demurs to an indictment for a misdemeanor, if it is decided against him he is not allowed to plead over, but judgment absolute is rendered against him.

Mr. Evarts said that if that was the law, it was the defendants' counsel who ought to go to prison rather than the defendants.

The District-Attorney said that such was certainly the law settled by the Court of Errors of this State in the case of The People *vs.* Taylor, in 3d Denio, and by the Courts of Connecticut, in a case which he cited from the Connecticut reports.

Judge NELSON said that he would not hold the defendants to any technical rule in the matter. The questions might just as well have been raised by a motion to quash as by a demurrer, and he thought on the whole the defendants better be allowed to plead.

They were accordingly notified to be in Court this morning to plead to the indictment, when application will be made to fix a day for the trial.

THE TURF.

Great Stallion Trot on the Union Course, L. I., for Two Thousand Dollars, Between Commodore Vanderbilt and George M. Patchen, Jr.—Four Heats Trotted—Patchen the Winner—Time 2:28, 2:31½, 2:33, 2:35¾—Dexter and Ethan Allen Matched.

Yesterday there was a very large assemblage of the lovers of fast trotting on the Union Course, L.I., to witness the long talked-of match for $2,000, mile heats, in harness, between the two celebrated trotting stallions *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, and *Commodore Vanderbilt*. These two horses are acknowledged to be the two fastest stallion trotters now on the turf, and a strong spirit of rivalry exists between their respective stables as to which is the better horse. They have previously trotted a match before; the California stallion, as *Patchen* is generally styled, winning the race, which was trotted in 2:31, 2:30, 2:27¾, on the Fashion Course, L. I., last June. *Vanderbilt* on this occasion trotted so far below the time he had repeatedly shown in private, that his owner would not rest satisfied with the result, and during the past Winter made the present match to test the correctness of the previous trotting. Subsequently *Vanderbilt* on the Union Course, in a race with *Lady Thorn* and *General Butler* won the first heat in the race in the fastest time made, viz.: 2:25, six heats being trotted before the race was decided in favor of *General Butler*. *Vanderbilt* was subsequently removed from the care of DAN. MACE to that of DAN. PFIFER, who has been unremitting in his attention to get him into tip-top condition for the present match. *Commodore Vanderbilt* is a handsome bright bay horse, fifteen and a half hands high. He is by *Young Columbus*, by *Old Columbus*, the sire of *Rosamond*, out of a very well-bred mare, and possesses a great turn of speed, but has hitherto been looked upon as an uncertain horse, being a bad breaker when he once commences indulging in his dancing propensities. He belongs to Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL, a gentleman of this City, and one of the most spirited and honorable patrons of the trotting turf in the country. His rival, *George M. Patchen Jr.*, is a Jersey bred horse, sired by *Flora Temple's* great opponent, Mr. WALTERMIRE's famous *George M. Patchen*. Taken when young to California, he there exhibited such speed and endurance as placed him at the head of the trotting horses in that State, and he soon found himself without a rival on the trotting turf. In the Spring of 1856 he was again brought East, and first made his public debut on the Long Island turf in June last, in the match with *Vanderbilt* above-mentioned. He subsequently trotted several races against *Dexter* during the Fall months at Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and other places. He is looked upon as the representative of the Bashaw strain of blood, of which the various horses rejoicing in the names of "Clag horses" are the most widely known exemplars. He was trained and driven by JOHN LOVETT, and seemed to carry too much flesh upon him for such a race. Still his friends were very sanguine, and before the start the current betting was $100 to $40, taken to a deal of money. The track was not in the best going order, being heavy and slow.

FIRST HEAT—*Patchen* got the best of the send off, and led a little around the turn, where he broke, but catching beautifully, he retained his position in front to the quarter pole, reaching it in 37½ seconds, and where he was only a neck in front. Breaking on the back stretch, *Vanderbilt* gave him the go by, and was two lengths in front at the half mile pole in 1:14. On the three-quarter stretch, *Patchen* trotting very fast, rapidly closed up the gap, and was only a length behind as they swung into the homestretch. A splendid race home ensued, the California stallion getting on equal terms at the distance, and after a magnificent struggle the horses contesting resolutely every yard of the distance, they crossed the score so closely locked together that the judges, unable to separate them, declared it a "dead heat." Time, 2:28.

SECOND HEAT—The betting was now $100 to $30 on *Patchen*, and a full hour was wasted in scoring no fewer than twenty-one inefficient efforts to get the word being made. First one horse would break, and then the other, and the patience of judges and spectators alike was sorely tested by the vexatious delay. *Vanderbilt* got off first, and he trotted so rapidly that on going around the turn he was three lengths ahead, which he rapidly increased to a score before passing the quarter pole in 37½ seconds. *Vanderbilt* broke on the back stretch, but PFIFER had him down quickly, and he was still the above-named distance in front at the half-mile pole reached in 1:14. On the next stretch the California horse gained very fast; had reduced the *Commodore's* lead to ten lengths at the three-quarter pole; got on even terms at the distance stand, and amid tumultuous excitement beat him to the score by a neck after one of the most brilliant finishes ever seen. Time, 2:31½.

THIRD HEAT—After four attempts they got the word, and *Patchen*, as usual, breaking at the turn, the *Commodore* led him three lengths to the half-mile pole. *Patchen* broke twice on the back stretch, and thus enabled the bay stallion to go ahead and open a gap of six clear lengths at the half-mile pole, in 1:15½. As before, *Patchen* trotted fast on the third quarter, closed rapidly on the bay, was nearly on even terms at the drawgate, took the lead from him at the distance and won the heat by three lengths in 2:33.

FOURTH HEAT.—Betting $100 to $5 on the California horse. A fine start was effected, and head and head they swept around the turn and to the quarter pole in 38½ seconds, both horses going just like a double team. Both broke on the backstretch, but *Patchen* was the quicker down, and at the half-mile pole he had opened a gap of two lengths in 1:17. He rapidly and steadily increased his lead, *Vanderbilt* dying perceptibly away, and as they turned into the homestretch, he was ten lengths in advance. Coming up the stretch it was evident that *Vanderbilt* was beaten, for LOVETT came away and won the heat and race by twenty lengths; in 2:35¾, PFIFER pulling up when he saw his chance of success was hopeless.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I.; match for $2,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. Lovell named br. s. George M. Patchen.	0	1	1	1
D. Pfifer named b. s. Commodore Vanderbilt	0	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:14	2:28
Second Heat	37½	1:14	2:31½
Third heat	38	1:15	2:33
Fourth heat	38½	1:17	2:35¾

Dexter and Ethan Allen Matched.

On Wednesday, after the great trot between the eighteen-year-old *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, in which he made his imperishable mark of 2:19 against *Brown George* and mate, a match was entered into and arranged between the renowned *Dexter* and *Ethan Allen* and his running mate for $1,000 a side, to trot a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, on the Fashion Course. No day was mentioned, as BUDD DOBLE has so many engagements on hand, but it was agreed to arrange the day at an early date, and the race will probably come off during the month of June. Such a race will prove intensely interesting.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ASCENSION DAY IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—Besides the usual services held in the Episcopal and Catholic churches of the District yesterday, the Sabbath-school anniversary of the former denomination was celebrated. At St. Mark's Church, Fourth-street, the exercises were unusually interesting. The children from St. Paul's joined with those connected with this church, and were addressed by Dr. HASKINS and Prof. SEYMOUR. The schools connected with Grace Church and Christ Church met in these churches, and were addressed by Rev. Drs. PARTRIDGE and GUION. The children were all feasted in their different school-rooms at the conclusion of the exercises. The school connected with the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, met in their own church, and were joined by the children from St. John's, Hunter's Point. They were addressed by Rev. Drs. MANSFIELD, NELSON and STEPHENSON.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—Officer TICKNER, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, arrested a man named JOHN CLARKSON, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, under suspicious circumstances. He discovered the accused coming from the area-way of the house of Mr. HENRY WELLS, No. 34 Willoughby-street, and immediately collared him. On being taken to the Station-house four coats and a quantity of other clothing were found upon his person. The accused was committed in full by Justice CORNWELL to await the action of the Grand Jury.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.—Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., formerly Rector of St. Emmanuel's Church, Baltimore, was installed as pastor of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, who made an appropriate address on the occasion. Among the clergymen present were Rev. Alvah Guyon, Rev. Dr. Canfield, Rev. Dr. Drowne, Rev. Dr. Kennington, Rev. Dr. Blessington, Rev. J. H. Smith, Prof. Tullidge, H. H. Morrell and Rev. Dr. Brewer.

THE GREAT WHISKY CASE.—In the United States Court, yesterday, Judge NELSON presiding, His Honor held that the indictment against DEVLIN, LEVAN & PHILLIPS, and TAPPAN, on the charge of defrauding the revenue of the tax on distilled spirits, was good, and overruled the demurrer in the case. The Judge ordered judgment to be entered for the Government against all the defendants.

ALLEGED BURGLARY IN PHILADELPHIA.—Detectives CORWIN and FROST yesterday arrested a young man named JAMES TRIMBLE, upon the complaint of Mr. FREDERICK H. WEINRATH, who charges him, in connection with others, with having stolen furs from his store in Philadelphia, to the value of about $10,000. The accused was held for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—The case of WILLIAM WEDGE, arrested on the charge of cruelty to a dog by hitching him to a little cart and conveying milk to his customers about Hopkins-street and Marcy-avenue, was brought up before Justice CORNWELL yesterday. The evidence being insufficient to prove the charge of cruelty or illtreatment, the complaint was dismissed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman of alleged dissolute habits, named SARAH CAMPBELL, 26 years of age, attempted to drown herself in Bushwick Creek, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, but was rescued by Officer KING of the Forty-seventh Precinct.

MASONIC FAIR AT GREENPOINT.—The Masons of Greenpoint yesterday commenced the erection of a temporary building on the site of thir proposed new temple, Franklin-street, with the intention of inaugurating a great fair on the 18th of June.

A CONTRACTOR FINED.—Justice BUCKLEY yesterday fined PATRICK DUNNIGAN $25 on the charge of not cleaning the streets of the Second Ward, in accordance with his contract with the city. The complaint was made by the Board of Health.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A SHIP.—Three New-York sailor boarding-house runners, named FERDINAND BURCHARD, BERNARD PRUM and CHARLES WILSON, were taken before Justice WHITE of Hoboken, last evening, for examination on a charge of robbing the bark *Veritas*, from Norway. It appears that yesterday afternoon the accused went on board the *Veritas*, Capt. GERARD, which is lying at the Weehawken oil dock, and demanded the luggage of three of the sailors belonging to the ship, who were not then present. The Captain, who, together with the mate, were the only persons on board, refused their demand and ordered them off the vessel. They went on the dock, where they remained and made threats of violence. The Captain then went to Hoboken for the purpose of telegraphing to the Norwegian Consul, when the accused went on board the vessel, forcibly broke open the cabin and carried away three chests of luggage, and while passing through Hoboken the Captain saw them and caused their arrest. After hearing the evidence of the Captain and mate, Justice WHITE committed them to the County Jail without bail, to await the action of the United States authorities.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man, in a nude state, except gray undershirt and socks, was found floating in the North River, near Hoboken Ferry. It was towed ashore and taken in charge by Coroner WHITE, who impaneled a jury. Dr. JAUME made an examination and found no marks of violence except a cut on the right side of the neck. This appeared to have been made with a knife or sharp instrument two inches in length, but did not open the jugular vein, and in the opinion of the Doctor did not cause death. Deceased was about six feet in heighth, very heavy built, and apparently from 35 to 40 years of age; brown hair, no whiskers, and apparently a laboring man. He had been in the water from five to eight days, and, it is conjectured, came to his death by violence. The inquest was adjourned to Monday evening next, and the body will remain in charge of Mr. PARSLOW, undertaker, No. 163 Washington-street, Hoboken, until this (Friday) evening for identification.

ELIZABETH.—The congregation of Christ Church here had a charming choral service on Tuesday night, under the direction of Rev. Dr. LUNDY, late of the Diocese of Toronto, who is in temporary charge of the parish. Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS, the able organist of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, and his choir of boys and men, were assisted by some of the Trinity Church choir. The whole was very well done, and highly appreciated. The church was crammed to repletion. A sermon on the musical rendering of the services of the Episcopal Church was preached by Dr. LUNDY. The choristers were entertained by the Laity of the Church, and, after the service, partook of an elegant collation, laid out in the school-house by the ladies.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—In the Hudson County Court yesterday, before Judge BEDLE and Associate Judges, the following cases were tried: The State *vs.* John Post, indicted for robbing Joseph Hooper of about $55. Verdict of guilty. Francis Madden, indicted for assault and battery on Adam Shad, one of the above party, previous to their following him into the street, was found guilty of assault. Edward Burdick, a boy, was arraigned for trial on a charge of larceny, when he pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Chas. Clerk, a cripple, was found guilty of assault and battery on Officer Baldwin, of the Jersey City Police.

A VAGRANT CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—A vagrant named JOHN HAGER was yesterday committed to the Essex County Jail on the charge of forging the name of PETER NENNINGER, a Newark manufacturer, to a check for $150. The accused made an unsuccessful attempt to sell the check to Mr. SCHWARTZ, of No. 20 Market-street, and the latter caused his arrest.

BURGLARIES.—The store of JOSEPH LANG, No. 364 Broad-street, Newark, was burglariously entered two nights since, and robbed of several pieces of Brussels carpet.... The basement of the M. P. Church in Hill-street was also entered through a window, and a valuable clock and other articles were carried away.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—A journeyman barber, named JOHN MERKEL, employed in a barber-shop in South Market-street, Newark, was yesterday committed to the county jail for trial by Justice ROSE, on the charge of an aggravated outrage on a little girl 8 years of age, daughter of JACOB WERNER, residing at No. 11 Merchant-street.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the heavy rain-storm on Wednesday morning, St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, at Elizabeth, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid splintered the frame and tore the ceiling and woodwork on each side of the belfrey.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR is dull at a partial decline of 50c. ₩ bbl.; sales of 500 bbls. at $14 50 for No. 1 Spring, $15@$15 50 for Red Winter, $16 50 for White; $17 @$17 50 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR is steady at $9. WHEAT is quiet, with a downward tendency; sales of 360 bushels choice White Canada at $3 55. CORN is quiet; sales 1,200 bushels new Illinois at $1 10. OATS are firm but quiet; sales 15,000 bushels Western at 85c. BARLEY is inactive. RYE was held at $1 08 for Canadian. PEAS are nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs., and $1 45 for 50 lb. sacks. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts are selling at $35; Shipstuffs at $40; Middlings, $42@$43 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are unchanged; Lumber $4 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 55c.; to Albany and Schenectady 40c.; to New-York by rail and river 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—24,600 bushels Wheat; 74,700 do. Corn. CANAL EXPORTS—7,250 bushels Wheat; 12,800 do. Oats; 7,500 do. Rye; 14,500 do. Peas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 30.

TOBACCO is active; Common Leaf, $4 75@$7; Factory Dried Leaf, $6@$10; Medium Dark Fillers, $5@$8; Medium Bright Fillers, $10@$13. COTTON 23½c.@24c. FLOUR is unsettled; sales of Spring extra at $10 50; Fall double extra at $12 75; choice and fancy at $15@$17. WHEAT at $2 70 for choice Red. CORN is declining; sales at $1 03@$1 06 for Yellow, and $1 08@$1 08 for White. OATS 89c.@92c. RYE firm at $1 52@$1 55 for choice, without sacks. PORK is quiet but unchanged. There is a speculative movement in Bacon; 15,000 lbs. Clear Sides sold for June, buyers' option, at 12¼c.; there were other sales at 9c. for Shoulders, 11¼c. for Rib Sides and 12½c.@12¾c. for Clear do. Plain Canvassed Hams, 13½c.; do. Sugar Cured, 15½c. LARD at 12½c. for prime, and 11½c. for No. 1. WHISKY dull.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR heavy and nominal at $13 for Spring Extras. WHEAT is panicky; No. 2 is nominal at $2 25. CORN is dull at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 01@$1 03; No. 2 at 96c.@98c. OATS are dull and nominal at 70c. RYE is easier at a decline of 6c.@7c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 40@$1 45. BARLEY is dull and nominal. PROVISIONS are quiet. MESS PORK, $22 50. LARD, 12½c. BEEF CATTLE are quiet; sales at $8 50@$9 30 for good to choice smooth steers. HOGS are dull with a decline of 25c.@35c.; sales at $6 10@$6 42½ for extra to choice smooth. SHEEP are active at a decline of 15c.@20c.; sales at $7 25@$7 87½. RECEIPTS—3,700 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 163,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR is irregular; family to fancy $13 50@$16; WHEAT is dull and irregular; No. 2 Winter, $2 75; No. 1, $2 85@$2 90. CORN is dull at 85c. for No. 1. OATS are dull at 74c. RYE is dull at $1 75. COTTON is quiet but firm at 24c.@24½c. for Middling. WHISKY is dull at 30c.@31c. MESS PORK is dull $22 50. BULK MEATS are dull at 8c.@10c. BACON is in moderate demand at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides, 11½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 12½c. for Clear Sides; Hams are in fair demand at 9c.@13½c. for common and 15c.@15½c. for sugar-cured. LARD is dull at 12½c. for prime tierce. BUTTER is dull at 15c.@16c. for fresh. CHEESE is unchanged. LINSEED OIL, $1 50 @$1 52. Gold, 137 buying, 137½ selling. Exchange is steady but unchanged. Money is close. WOOL is dull at a decline of 5c.@8c.

BUFFALO, Thursday May, 30.

FLOUR, more inquiry, at a decline; sales at $13 for Extra Wisconsin, $13 75 for Western Bakers, $13 50 for Black Rock Spring. WHEAT dull; sales kept strictly private, below the nominal quotations of Canada White and Spring. CORN quiet, and closed 1c. lower; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at $1 07. OATS dull; a boat load of No. 2 Western sold at 79c.; Ohio held at 82c. BARLEY dull and unchanged. RYE, no inquiry. MESS PORK steady at $23@$23 25. LARD quiet at 13½c. HIGHWINES nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—Corn, 80,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Flour, 3,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 80,000 bushels; Oats, 50,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 30.

COTTON firm but unchanged; sales 2,150 bales; receipts, 435 bales; exports, 7,568 bales. Nothing is doing in SUGAR and MOLASSES. FLOUR is unsettled; Superfine $11 25@$11 50; choice Extra $18. CORN is dull and drooping; Yellow mixed $1 17½@$1 20; White $1 25. OATS are in fair demand at 95c.@$1. HAY has declined; prime Western $27@$28. BACON Shoulders, 9½c.; Rib Sides 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. PORK is dull at $24@$25. LARD—Prime Tierce 13c.; Keg 14½c.@14½c. Gold 136¾; Sterling 46½@50. New-York Sight Exchange ½ ₩ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR declining; City Double Extras $12 50 @$13 50: Country do., $11 75; Extras, $11 25. WHEAT is unsettled at $2 52 for No. 1, $2 35@$2 38 for No. 2, $1 75@$1 80 for rejected. OATS are declining; sales at 73c. for No. 1. CORN is dull at $1 05 @$1 06½ for No. 1. RECEIPTS—400 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Thursday, May 30.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull; Amber declined 10c.; sales at $2 95. CORN is dull at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 06 for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. OATS are unchanged. RYE is drooping.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, May 30.

COTTON is firm; sales 450 bales; receipts 229 bales; Middling 24½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, May 30.

COTTON—Receipts, 1,767 bales; exports, 2,413 bales; stock on hand, 14,874 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, May 30.

COTTON is quiet at 24c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE are unchanged. RESIN is steady at $2 75@$6.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 30.

COTTON is steady; sales 98 bales; receipts 46 bales; Middling 23½c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, May 30.

COTTON firm, with good inquiry; sales 47 bales Middlings at 25c.; receipts, 450 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, May 30.

COTTON—Holders firmer; Middlings, 25c.; sales 85 bales; receipts, 248 bales.

[Advertisement.]

WHITE WITNESSES.

The mouth of the man who purifies his teeth with SOZODONT is a witness box, and every time he opens is two rows of gleaming witnesses testify to its beautifying properties.

[Advertisement.]

THE BROADWAY BRIDGE OF SIGHS AND SIZE—pronounce with a lisp—is now open. From its arch apex one has a coup de œil latitudinally from East River to classic Jersey, and longitudinally from the trees of the Battery to Grace Church spire, including the establishments of KNOX, the Hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House, where the finest Hats in America are now on sale. His Spring style is elegant beyond description.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—Antonio Yznaga del Valle, P. Madden and 2 servants, Christobal Madden, J. Madden, Miss Lola Madden, Miss A. Langtree, J. Diez, John C. Phillips, Gen. Smith, E. Bonaz, wife and child, Jose San Pedro, de Vere Carril, G. L. Agdery, C. Carbonell, J. Da Costa, Ramon Q. Arnao, A. de Lono, Simon Camache, Henry W. Fisher, Chas. H. Morrell, Mrs. Patterson, M. Govin, L. D. Sheets, T. W. Wheeler.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 30—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—A. H. Lewis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Rev. Dr. Smith, E. Seve.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 31 | Sun sets..... 7 24 | Moon rises.. 3 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 53 | Gov. Island. 6 42 | Hell Gate... 8 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.: Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay, Parmalee Bros.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand.

Steamers D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Neptune, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Teresa, (Dan.,) Durie, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Vision, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Genoa, Holmboe & Co.

Brigs Arab, (Br.,) Harttung, Cadiz, H. A. Richards; Mary Grace, Pettis, Windsor, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Let Her Be, (Br.,) Hyland, Boston, Morrison & Phillips; W. W. Lord, (Br.,) Babin, Cow Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; Heloic, (Swed.,) Landengren, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Coronella, (Br.,) Parker, Walton, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Lettie, (Br.,) Ralf, Liverpool, N. S., Miller & Houghton; Louise, (Br.,) Irving, Pictou, R. P. Buck & Co.; Dominici, (Ital.,) Jaccaroni, Trieste, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners M. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Lettie Klott, Endicott, Mary's Landing, N. J., Van Brunt & Slaght; L. Snow, Smith, Baltimore; Transit, Endicott, Georgetown, D. C., Baker & Dayton; Henry Gibbs, Snow, Boston, Ferguson & Wood; Mariette, Barrett, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; Gen. Banks, Ryder, Philadelphia, Miller & Houghton; A. H. Edwards, Hughes, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Jennie Tyler, Frellick, Para, C. Ludman & Co.

Sloop Deep River, Burley, Bridgeport, Conn., Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Chocura, A. R. Yates, Lieut.-commanding, Key West May 25.

Steamship McCallum, Barton, Tampico May 8, and Galveston 19th, and Key West 25th, with cotton, &c., to Gen. H. Storm. May 27, lat. 33, lon. 78 3, spoke bark M. W. Brett, from Matanzas for New-York. 28th, lat. 34 24, lon. 75 24, spoke brig Ellen O. Phinney, from Cuba for New-York.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool May 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Had light westerly winds the entire passage. May 28, lat. 44 43, lon. 65 50, passed steamship Saxonia, hence, for Hamburg.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship Gen. Windham, (Norw.,) Krefting, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Has had heavy weather most of the passage.

Ship George Peabody, (of Boston,) Paine, San Francisco Jan. 18, with wheat, &c., to Glidden, Williams & Co. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Bark Harzburg, (Brem.,) Waechter, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 307 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy weather for the last 8 ds; split sails, &c. Had three deaths and one birth among the passengers.

Bark Bremerin, (Brem.,) Jackens, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark [illegible], (of Gibraltar,) Fletcher, Buenos Ayres April 9, with hides, &c., to master. Sld. in co with ship Harrisburg, for Boston; bark Charlotte Littlefield, for New-York.

Bark Wheatland, (of Baltimore,) Johnson, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with hides and 2 passengers to Dowley, Corners & Co.

Bark Mary & Louisa, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Montevideo April 10, in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co. Crossed the equator May 6; since then had light winds.

Bark Honduras, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Huxford, St. Croix 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Alexandre & Sons. May 16, in Virgin Passage, spoke brig Harriet, from Manzanilla via St. Thomas for London.

Bark Japan, (Brem.,) Keferstein, Amey Jan. 27, with teas to order.

Bark Julie Tatham, (of London,) Cundy, St. Thomas 16 ds., with marble and rags to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Preciosa, (Swed.,) Leinburg, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Josephine, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Day, Mayagues, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Phillips & Morrison.

Brig Iris, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pearce, Cay Francis 11 ds., with molasses to master.

Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince 10 ds., with cotton to H. Becker & Graeve.

Brig Centaur, Marston, Nuevitas 12 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Torrent, (of Boston,) Gould, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. Martin 1st, (Port.,) Marques, Demerara 30 ds., with molasses to Harvey Barnes.

Schr. Moses Williams, (of Cape May,) Lake, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Kingston, for New-York.

Schr. Britannia, (of Arichat,) King, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Baven, Rose, Bangor, with lumber and lath to T. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Delaware, Wood, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Mary Alice, Perry, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Walter.

Schr. Capella, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 17 ds, via Tarpaulin Cove, with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Caroline, Haynes, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. W. H. Thorndike, (of Rockland,) Cables, Baracoa May 19, with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. G. H. Eneas, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pineapples to J. Eneas.

Schr. Willie Mowe, Hilton, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Saratoga, Pinkham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jeddie, Fanning, St. Martin's, N. B., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Smith, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Plow-Boy, Hallett, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Torrey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Estelle, Ward, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. Stratton, Cordery, Providence.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Smith, Norwalk.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Tyler, Northport, for Georgetown.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Hornet, Acknew, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Crammer, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Mary C. Magnam, Beveridge, Virginia.

SAILED—Steamships Hansa, (Brem.,) Morro Castle.

Below.

Bark G. W. Horton.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 30—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Also arr. steamer Metropolitan, from Buffalo for New-York; brig Hyperion, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, May 30—Arr. steamer Alliance, from Philadelphia; schr. Sheloh, Baltimore. Sld. ship Golconda, Monrovia; bark Guardian Angel, Queenstown; schrs. L. S. Davis, Baltimore; J. F. Farland, for a northern port.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—Arr. brigs Wanderer, (Br.,) Messina; Mariana, (Port.,) Lisbon; A. C. Titcomb, Genoa; Ella, (Br.,) Trinidad.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 29—Arr. steamship Dictor, Charleston. Sld. steamship Fairbanks, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. George Watson, Sandy Hook pilot, reports seeing a fore and aft schooner, painted lead color, ashore five miles south of the Tavern Houses, this morning. She had mainsail set, and the sea was making a clean breach over her; apparently but a short time in that situation.

The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool, brings on freight 14,480 bushels of wheat.

Capt. Blakeman, of the steamship Niagara, reports a schooner, painted white, with English colors in her rigging and sails set, ashore two miles south of Long Branch, supposed to be from Bermuda.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steamer Monongahela was at St. Croix May 15, just arrived.

Spoken, &c.

Azelia—Br. bark, from Rio Janeiro for New-York, May 9, lat. 1 26 N., lon. 39 31.

Abraham Lincoln—Dan. ship, from Leghorn for Boston, 49 ds. out, May 26, lat. 29 58, lon. 70.

Emilie—Dan. bark, strg. S., April 24, lat. 4 46, lon. 30 27.

Flying Dutchman—Hamb. bark, from Santos for the British Channel for orders, 22 ds. out, May 8, lat. 8 22 S., lon. 32 56.

Helen R. Cooper—ship, hence, bound S., May 23, lat. 27 14, lon. 74.

Jessie D. Deveraux—brig, bound S., May 25, lat. 33 20, lon. 77 25.

J. C. York—brig, from Matanzas for Portland, May 26, off Hatteras.

John Welsh—brig, bound S., May 27, off Hatteras.

Parker—Br. ship, from Demerara for Liverpool, 12 ds. out, May 17, lat. 21 15, lon. 59 5.

Philomela—Br. bark, from Rio Janeiro, strg. S., April 12, lat. 18 30 S., lon. 32 26 W.

Stromtied—Bremen bark, from Aguilla for Falmouth for orders, May 23, lat. 27 47, lon. 66 11.

Salmus—brig, strg. S., May 12, lat. 12 1 N., lon. 49 50.

Tacna—bark, strg. westward, March 20, lat. 55 48 S., lon. 73 30 W.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE

NO. 30 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF CHURCH-ST ARE THE SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE SHANTUNG, MOYUNE, YOUNG HYSON AND KIANGSI OOLONG TEAS.

Put up in original Chinese one-pound packages. Prices—Green, $1 60 per pound; Black, $1 30. These are the first Teas of the kind that have reached this country, and are the kinds used almost exclusively by the Imperial family and high State officers.

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20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES,

AND EVERY WAY EQUAL IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND WORKMANSHIP.

TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,

NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY, Opposite 6th-st.

ALL WOOL SUITS, $18, $20, $25 AND $35.

BUSINESS COATS, $10, $12, $14, $16 TO $25.

CASSIMERE PANTS, $4, $5, $6, $7 TO $12.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

OFFER NEW STYLES OF THE BON-TON HOOP-SKIRT,

At Prices from $1 50 to $3 50 each.

Broadway & 10th-st.

A MARCH OF TRIUMPH!

THE INTRODUCTION OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE INTO AMERICA IS INDEED A MARCH OF TRIUMPH.

We refer to the most favorable report to the NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, by the special committee appointed by the President of that scientific body, to the names published of ONE HUNDRED AMERICAN PHYSICIANS WHO WHO HAVE USED THEMSELVES OR PRESCRIBED HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

GREATEST TONIC APPETIZER AND REMEDY FOR WEAK AND ESPECIALLY FOR CONSUMPTIVE PEOPLE.

To more than FIVE HUNDRED CURES PERFORMED BY HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, THE MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE IN NEW-YORK CITY, AND STATED BY TESTIMONIALS ADDRESSED TO MR. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, NO. 542 BROADWAY, AND TO THE RAPID SALE OF 150,000 BOTTLES OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT IN FOUR MONTHS! WM. MOLLER, ESQ., of No. 6 West 20th-st., SAYS THAT IT IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA. PRICE $6 PER DOZEN. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JANES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner of Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner sets, 134 pieces	$30 00
Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 38

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute, corner stores. No connection with any other.

GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.

Have REMOVED to No. 591 BROADWAY, with a new and extensive stock of French China, Parisian Fancy Goods, rich cut and engraved glass, plated ware, &c.; also a full assortment of CORNELIUS & BAKER'S GAS FIXTURES.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S ONE-PRICE HOUSE, Greenwich and Murray sts., and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than at any store in New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 355, May 30, 1867.

78, 5, 30, 23, 1, 53, 63, 16, 37, 57, 11, 28, 19.

KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 356, May 30, 1867.

63, 48, 53, 54, 23, 34, 36, 69, 57, 61, 64, 73.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 279, May 30, 1867.

18, 40, 68, 56, 72, 5, 21, 37, 66, 70, 24, 57, 45.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 280, May 30, 1867.

31, 36, 67, 46, 59, 16, 7, 78, 52, 41, 60, 74.

J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 162, May 30, 1867.

59, 18, 7, 68, 70, 35, 50, 52, 47, 15, 29, 55, 14.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 163, May 30, 1867.

69, 57, 51, 12, 70, 48, 52, 6, 30, 55, 13, 20.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 172, May 30, 1867.

38, 55, 39, 34, 86, 53, 68, 67, 10, 8, 74, 48, 12.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS NO. 173, May 30, 1867.

23, 49, 26, 50, 52, 51, 36, 1, 8, 75, 59, 6.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class C, on the Havana plan, will take place on June 19, 1867. All orders will be immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

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PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

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